

U.S. 474
ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



PERIODICAL ROOM
RECEIVED
APR 10 1916
UNIV. OF MICH.
LIBRARY
NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

JOURNAL.

VOLUME LIII. NUMBER 32.
WHOLE NUMBER 2746.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

You have a Rifle
But
NO RIFLE RANGE
Tell us your troubles

Rifle Smokeless Division
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND CO.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

TOBIN BRONZE

Non-Corrosive in Sea Water. Readily Forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Bolts and Rivets. Finished Pump Piston Rods,
Valve Stems and Motor Boat Shafting, ready for fitting. Rolled Plates for Pump Linings,
and Condensers. Descriptive pamphlet giving tests furnished on application.
THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
ANSONIA, CONN. Ansonia Brass & Copper Branch SOLE MANUFACTURERS

DRINK
CLYSMIC
The Perfect Blend
For Whiskey or
Delicate Wines
Pure Sparkling
Healthful and
Delicious
"King of Table Waters"
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Dotter Apparatus for Small Arms

Position and Aiming Drills, Sight Setting,
Loading, Rapid Fire, etc., made interesting
Every feature of shooting except recoil is simulated. Practice
can be repeated at will, using the service arm just as it
is issued, until every mechanical detail of shooting is under-
stood and every muscle trained. Adopted in U.S.A., U.S.N.,
and by the Naval Militia. Procurable on requisition.
For description, expert opinions, price list, etc., address
HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE ROD CO.
81 Hanford Street, Middletown, N. Y.



FIRE ARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

REVOLVERS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a con-
stant speed irrespective of
load,
WITHOUT SPARKING
Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street

New York

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000. Resources \$1,800,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

NELSON S. GROOME, President

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Naval, Field
and
Coast Defense
GUNS
and
MOUNTS
Armor
Turrets
Projectiles



Forgings
Castings
Shafting
Rails
and
Structural
Steel

18 Pdr. Field Gun and Carriage

We are continuously manufacturing
ORDNANCE MATERIAL
for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.

ISAAC T. MANN President CHAS. S. THORNE Vice-President THOS. F. FARRELL General Manager GEO. W. WOODRUFF Treasurer

POCAHONTAS FUEL CO.

NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Miners, Shippers, Exporters and Bunker Suppliers
of "Original Pocahontas" Coal

TIDEWATER OFFICES

New York, 1 Broadway, Thomas F. Farrell, Gen. Mgr., Arthur J. MacBride, Asst. Gen. Mgr.
Norfolk, 117 Main St., E. O. Parkinson, Mgr., Boston, Board of Trade Bldg., O. L. Alexander, Mgr.
Tidewater Piers, Lambert Point, Sewall's Point, Norfolk; and Newport News, Va.
Cable Address "Pocahontas" Codes, "Watkins"; "Western Union"; Scott's 10th; "A.B.C. 4th & 5th"; "LIEBERS."

Pocahontas Fuel Company

MAXIM MUNITIONS CORPORATION

EQUITABLE BUILDING

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY BROADWAY

NEW YORK

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States
Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911. With War Department
Changes to Feb. 4, 1916.

BOUND IN EXTRA STRONG BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE, 30 CENTS.

BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SPECIAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS
With War Department Changes.

GIVES INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANUAL
OF ARMS AND THE MANUAL OF THE SABER AND A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE DRILL REGU-
LATIONS. THESE FEATURES WILL PROVE OF GREAT VALUE IN THE STUDY OF THE DRILL
REGULATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN TEACHING RECRUITS.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Note.—To accommodate those who may have the earlier edition of the 1911 In-
fantry Drill Regulations, we have published the MANUAL OF THE BAYONET in separate
pamphlet form (32 pp.) and offer the same at five cents a copy.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS (1914)

With War Department Changes.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

With War Department Changes.

This entirely new Edition of 1914 supersedes the old Manual of Guard Duty, and
is so radical a departure therefrom as to be an entirely new work.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. BOUND IN LEATHER, 50 CENTS.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street New York City

Banking House of Bishop & Co.

Honolulu,
T. H.

Established 1858

CAPITAL and SURPLUS - \$972,989.67

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

ARMY ACCOUNTS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

BRANCH AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, OAHU, T. H.

AN OLD FRIEND

In a New Form

Now you can have Electro Silico in Cream form. For 50 years it has been prepared in powder form. The cream is identical in merit and many people find it a little more convenient. Cream, or powder, Electro Silico is the finest, softest, most perfect polish for silver, gold, plated ware and all fine metals. It is used by U. S. Army, Navy and Government institutions. Sold by grocers, druggists, department and hardware stores everywhere. Powder, 10c.; Cream, 10c., and 25c. for large tin jar.

The Electro Silico Co.
38 CHIT Street New York



YOU NEED

to aid nature occasionally when your liver is sluggish, your stomach disordered or your bowels inactive. Let this safe, mild, dependable remedy regulate these organs and put them in a sound and healthy condition.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

5% to 6%
Safe Municipal Bonds

We specialize in high-grade municipal bonds yielding 5 to 6 per cent. and whose security is unquestioned. In every case they are prior liens secured by the full taxing power of the communities. Issued in Coupon Form. Free from Federal Income Tax. Write for latest list.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
246 Fourth Ave. Dept. 11 Pittsburgh, Pa.
We pay 2% on checking accounts; and 4% on savings accounts and coupon certificates of deposit.

PATENTS

Milo B. Stevens & Co.
Established 1844

635 BF St., Washington Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

PENSIONS

Free Booklets
Consultation free

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.

Fifty years in the service of good teeth-keeping has won Dr. Lyon's the highest possible rank—the standard dentifrice. It is safe—efficient—it is used with confidence the world over for

GOOD TEETHKEEPING

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army Stations this week, on account of the many changes going on among the troops in connection with the expedition to Mexico. Until these movements can be definitely given the publication of the list would be misleading. Any movements of troops reported will be found under a head in the article dealing with the Mexican situation in this issue.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to April 4. Later changes noted elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKEE (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915). Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robinson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. O. Slickney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Croasley. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe O. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. Sailed April 2 from Bahia Blanca, Argentina, for Coronel, Chili. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Puerto, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. David F. Sellers. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATTERSON (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John H. Newton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorth. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ERIOSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William L. Pryor. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
McDUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. Sailed March 31 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. Sailed March 31 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DESTROYER DIVISIONS OPERATING WITH REDUCED COMPLEMENTS.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender to First and Second Divisions), 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.
SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles O. Slayton. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.
WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy O. Barnes. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third and Fourth Divisions.

Comdr. David W. Todd, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Third and Fourth Divisions), 12(b). Comdr. David W. Todd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay, Commander.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PAULING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.
JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Halsey Powell. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Romuald P. P. Mielewski.

Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Ensign Howard A. Flanagan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
FULTON (stationship). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
MADONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinkley. Sailed April 3 from Key West, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tender). Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At Newport, R.I. Send mail to the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At Newport, R.I. Send mail to the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Pensacola, Fla.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Pensacola, Fla.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At Pensacola, Fla.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At Pensacola, Fla.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. LeBlond. At Pensacola, Fla.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Pensacola, Fla.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. Sailed March 31 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Fred

(Continued on page 1046).

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the National and State Services, their families and immediate connection. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at special rate are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

GETTING OUT OF MEXICO.

The entry of the United States Army into Mexico has been accomplished with the swiftness and assuredness that always accompanies the movements of our officers and soldiers when called upon by their country for service. What they have to face in the way of military problems is something they can be counted on to take care of. But what may take place before they finish their task and begin the getting out of Mexico is a matter that brings the question of inadequate preparedness squarely before the people of the United States.

General Pershing's campaign began brilliantly with the forced march of Colonel Dodd's troopers for seventeen hours and the running fight that followed when Villa and his men were scattered and driven still further into the Guerrero mountains. But the moment the first American soldier crossed into Mexican territory the question arose as to when their appointed work of taking Villa was completed, or if they should fail in their attempt to reach him, how were they to be brought out of that country again? The ordinary complications following on the entrance of an armed punitive force into the country of a friendly Power are made much more difficult and dangerous in this particular instance by the age-old hatred of the average Mexican for the "Gringos." This racial feeling is responsible for much of the trouble we have had along our southern border since we have been a nation. And now with the presence of our Army in Mexico fighting Villa—and incidentally killing his men—the question grows perilously near of this hatred of the men of different blood flaring up into an open attack on our small Army and its long, thin lines of communication.

To anyone who knows the long, tortuous chain of internal complications, rebellions and foreign wars that make up the confused and bloody history of Mexico there would come no great surprise if such an attack was made on our men in the field. This would bring to a crisis, and probably a very urgent and bitter one, the need of the country for a larger Army. In fact, the foreshadowing of such an event—neither a fantastic nor unduly fearful one—is a direct demand on our country for present preparedness. As we stand now we have a large part of our mobile Army either in the field or on duty along the border. If General Pershing's command was attacked in force by an uprising in Mexico and subjected to any losses the border would be shorn of its guards automatically, and to replace these men we would have to strip our seacoast defenses of their artillery companies and call on the National Guard to supply the United States with a field army for frontier defense. Whether the National Guard could go into Mexico or not is still a disputed question. In view of the experiences of Pershing's men in their hard campaigning thus far, it would seem inevitable that regiments made up of seacoast defense companies or of the National Guard, granted it could go, would scarcely be fit for the rigors of war in Mexico. Yet as conditions are in the United States at present, these two organizations are all we have to depend on in the event of the mobile portion of the Regular Army being subjected to losses by a serious engagement with Mexican revolutionists.

Brief as has been the Mexican campaign, it has already shown how strong is the need for preparedness of our armed forces even in the matter of physical condition. Day after day General Pershing's command has had to make long marches under a torrid sun and to camp

at night in the bitter cold of Mexico at this time of year in the invaded region. Now we learn that Pershing is to use his Infantry for the pursuit of Villa, and to that end he has been giving his men hardening operations for hill climbing for the last two weeks. If our Infantrymen in the Regular Army need such extra preparation after their regular training in camp and post, what a sorry state our National Guardsmen would be in if called upon to go into Mexico to back up the shattered remnants of the force already there.

Brilliant as the feat of Colonel Dodd and his men has been, the present invasion, after all, is only a minor military operation. But it is attended by all the dangers following on a campaign of the first magnitude. And it is just because those dangers are so pressing that the tragedy of our national neglect of providing an adequate Army and Navy is so clearly shown. What we must have now in Washington is not talk, but action; not words, but provisions for men and equipment. We are perilously close to the time when any more delays of this character may bring the country face to face with a military tragedy such as it has seldom been called upon to face.

ACTIVITIES IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

The National Guard Association of the United States, according to the statement of Senator Chamberlain during discussion of the Army bill, has been very active in Washington in lobbying for the interest of the Guard. It is also reported on good authority that in every state commanding officers have received prompt reports concerning the progress of legislation affecting their interests, and a few days ago a confidential communication was sent out broadcast requesting officers to use their utmost endeavors to urge their representatives in Congress to support the Hay bill.

"I want to express very great regret," said Senator Chamberlain, "that the National Guard of the several states, after having been personally heard through its representative officers, by the committees of the House and Senate, and after a most painstaking hearing on the part of the Senate committee, has seen fit to inject itself into the halls of Congress until now it looks very much as though it were a fight between the Regular forces, or rather those who believe in maintaining the Regular Establishment for defense, and the National Guard as to which is to be considered in legislation which affects the whole country. After we have undertaken to formulate a bill which seemed in the committee to meet pretty generally the approval of the authorities we find that not only the National Guard and its officers—and I sometimes fear a lobby is being maintained for that purpose—but we find officers of the Army around the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives interfering with this legislation through different Senators, instead of leaving the matter to the Representatives who have it in hand and are responsible for the legislation affecting the Army, until it is Pelion on Ossa. The work of the committees of this Congress amounts to nothing if men representing the National Guard and men representing the different branches of the Army as well are to be permitted to come here and interfere with the course of legislation.

"It has been charged," said Senator Chamberlain, "that uniforms condemned by officers of the National Guard have been sold for troops of other countries. I am not impeaching the general personnel of the National Guard, but I am calling attention to the conditions which have grown out of the policy of handling the National Guard; yet it is proposed to transfer these patriotic and distinguished gentlemen from places where there have been abuses to higher places where still other greater and higher trusts might be abused."

That neither the public nor private shipbuilding yards in the United States are in a condition to begin work on the enlarged naval program now under consideration by Congress in less than six months is the information obtained by Representative Padgett, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, as the result of letters of inquiry he sent to the heads of these establishments. And this could only be accomplished in the event of their laying aside all present work. Even this delay would be complicated by their inability to get together sufficient material and men. According to the facts supplied Representative Padgett, the New York Navy Yard has all the work on hand it can take care of for a year to come. The Mare Island Yard will not be ready to build its first battleship for six months and this will occupy the yard's forces for the next two years. The Cramp Shipbuilding Company informed Representative Padgett that it could not begin work on Government construction before April, 1917, unless all private work was stopped, and even then it would take six months to begin the building of the two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout ships and four destroyers. The New York Shipbuilding Company wrote that it could not begin work in less than six months. It has a plant extensive enough to lay down three battleships and seventeen destroyers at one time. The Newport News Shipbuilding Company also would require six months to get started on the Government's program with one battleship 600 feet long and eight months to begin work on one battle cruiser, from 800 to 900 feet in length, or one scout cruiser and one or two destroyers in the same time. But this could only be accomplished by laying aside all private contracts. The Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., can undertake to deliver one destroyer in sixteen months and three more, one in every three

months, after the first is delivered. The president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which controls four yards with twenty-six building ways, wrote that this company could turn out two battleships or two battle cruisers in thirty-eight months, four scout cruisers in thirty-two months, eight destroyers in twenty-four months, ten auxiliary vessels in twenty-four months; submarines in any number, the first in sixteen months, and one each month thereafter, if duplicate types are followed.

The weekly report of March 11, of the Board of Health of Cincinnati, Ohio, contains a matter-of-fact argument in favor of the physical and moral benefits of military training for boys of school age. One argument used by those opposed to military training is that boys very quickly lose their interest in military drill and drop out at the end of the first year. This is not a legitimate argument against military drill any more than it would be an argument against the study of arithmetic, geography, or spelling. Heretofore military drill has been optional. Place arithmetic, grammar, or geography on the optional list, and the next generation would be as ignorant of these branches as the present one is of military tactics. Military training with all of the utensils of war has never been advocated for school children of tender years. Loaded rifles in the hands of children of six or seven, or eight years of age has never entered the minds of those favoring military training for school children. What they have had in mind, in urging this training, is its influence throughout the lives of those taught. Many school children develop into utterly worthless and exceedingly dangerous society units because they have not been controlled during the period when habits are being formed. It is just as easy to develop good habits as bad ones, and the time to correct an evil habit is before it has become a part of the individual. Physical defects can be corrected early in life. Uncorrected, they are, like bad habits, a curse to those they afflict. Too many children grow to a full development without any conception of their responsibility to society. They are disobedient, lawless, strangers to discipline, and without respect for authority. Military training would protect children of this class from the sins of their parents, and give them, at an early age, habits of discipline, obedience and respect for law and authority, which are indispensable to success in adult life. It is the height of folly to permit parents to bring children into the world and, through lack of parental control, permit them to become enemies to society. It is a crime against the child and a crime against the state, one that costs the state millions of dollars every year. Make military training compulsory instead of optional and the finished product will be a bulwark in time of war as well as in times of peace.

A feature of the Chamberlain bill which should be incorporated in any definitive Army legislation is the clause giving the preference for Civil Service positions to honorably discharged enlisted men. The advantages of this proposition must be easily apparent. It is not only that the prospect of certain employment after retirement will prove a better stimulus to enlistment than an increase of service pay, but that the country will be insured the highest class of men for its employees in the Civil Service grades affected. There is no disposition to criticize the system of examination by which Civil Service posts are now filled, but it is a fact that the weakness of this system is its failure to allow sufficiently for strength of character as an essential element in figuring a man's fitness for a job. Written examinations may demonstrate an applicant's ability to cipher and spell, but no written examination could be half as much a guarantee of probity and worth as discharge papers from the United States Army, countersigned "service excellent." As matters stand to-day, any foreigner may come to this country, reside the necessary five years, take out his citizenship papers, pass the prescribed examinations and be assured of a life position. But a soldier, who may have given from two to ten or twenty years of the best period of his life, steps out none the better for what he has done, unless he happens to have stayed in long enough to obtain a pension. In other countries, the advantages, reciprocal in nature, of making use of well disciplined discharged soldiers are generally recognized, and all the Civil Service grades which they are at all fitted to fill are held open for them. It must be remembered that the increased chances of winning a commission from the ranks have brought into the Army a much higher class of men than were formerly available for the recruiting depots. It is to be doubted if any other body of men measure up to the Army's standards of character, honesty and zeal. The desirability of utilizing men of this type in the public employment is too manifest to require emphasis.

The extent to which public interest in service in the United States Army has been stirred by the Mexican campaign is indicated by the enlistment figures issued by The Adjutant General on April 1. Out of 8,969 applicants within the preceding three weeks, 2,250 have been enrolled, which is much in excess of the usual rate of enlistment. During the six days ending March 31, there were 851 acceptances out of 3,863 applications. The cities producing more than twenty recruits each were: Chicago, 75; San Francisco, 66; New York, 64; Indianapolis, 39; St. Louis, 34; Philadelphia, 33; Charlotte, N.C., 29; Atlanta, 28; Kansas City, Mo., 26, and Buffalo, 23.

The U.S. Senate has published as a public document (S. Doc. 344), under the title of "Strategic Importance of our Naval Stations," the article in the Engineering Magazine for November, 1915, on "The imperative need of developing along with the fleet adequate and efficient naval stations," by Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U.S.N., retired. On the title page as a motto we have the statement that, "To prepare a fleet is vitally important; to take care of a fleet and repair it is equally important." Admiral Edwards holds that the problem of the navy yard is vital to naval efficiency and he denies that there has been extravagance and waste in the expenditures for the maintenance and development of our naval stations. The attacks upon them are described as inexcusable; if they are not adequate to meet the needs of a modern fleet the fleet will be crippled. The industrial conditions at our southern naval stations are described as a menace to national preparedness. At least five great naval stations are required on the Atlantic coast, one on the gulf, and three on the Pacific. More modern drydocks are needed. Two great naval bases on the Atlantic coast are wholly insufficient. The doctrine that the fewer the naval bases the more economical their operation has about been exploded. The naval station at Portsmouth, N.H., which has been so much criticized, is there to stay, since it is urgently needed to meet the naval demands of the future. Philadelphia is the logical navy yard for the construction of naval craft of heavy displacement. Hampton Roads is needed as an assembling and concentration base for the fleet. A similar plea is made upon behalf of our other naval stations; their constructive deficiencies and their lack of foundry equipment should be supplied and their skilled technical complement kept intact. The proper equipment of our naval stations will prevent the laying up of vessels of the fleet for months and decrease the cost of repairs. Admiral Edwards says: "The demand for more superdreadnoughts has almost become an obsession upon the part of the most aggressive of the advocates of the battleship, and the intolerant manner in which nearly every other suggestion for promoting naval preparedness has been received by these experts is being strongly resented by some of the best friends of the Navy, since the speedier armored vessels of the battle cruiser type have done about all the sea fighting that has yet taken place in this war. The battleship is a national need, and yet it has marked limitations in providing for national defense."

We referred last week to the fact that a proposal designed to make the United States independent of foreign sources of supply of material essential to the manufacture of powder and ammunition, was submitted to the Secretary of War March 29 by the du Pont Powder Company. The one essential to manufacture of explosives for which this country relies wholly upon foreign production is nitric acid, now produced from saltpeter imported from Chile. General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, of the Army, has several times urged upon Congress the necessity for providing a domestic supply of nitric acid, in order to assure the continued production of military explosives in case of war. European governments have in recent years secured such independent supplies by means of electro-chemical establishments in which the nitric acid is taken from the air by electricity produced cheaply and in large units by water-power. President du Pont in his letter tells us that "several years ago the fixation of nitrogen from the air by the use of electric arc was found practicable abroad, and, with a view of implanting the industry in this country (solving our problem here at home), the du Pont Company sent a corps of its experts to Europe to thoroughly investigate the various processes there employed. As a result of these investigations the du Pont Company purchased the right of one of the leading processes used abroad, which process is now established in Europe on a commercial basis on a large scale of production. As you know, the process of securing nitric acid from the air requires large units of hydro-electric power at a very low cost. Coincident with our investigations abroad, we have been studying the possibilities for satisfactory hydro-electric power in the United States and we find that while the power physically exists, it is not available because of governmental restrictions." With the way made clear by a removal of these restrictions, the du Pont Company stands ready to negotiate a contract under which they will begin at once the construction of a plant in units of such magnitude as may be agreed upon between the Government and the du Pont Company, the du Pont Company to furnish the capital, providing the United States with nitric acid for military and naval purposes at a price to include such profit as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable.

The Army made a new record in sending troops to the border under recent orders issued by the War Department. Naturally, the Department officials are not advertising the rapidity with which the troops were mobilized from many scattered posts and despatched to the border. Immediately after the Columbus raid General Funston was advised that all the troops in the United States were at his disposal, and he was authorized to order them to the border through the departmental commanders without communicating with the War Department. This accounts for the fact that Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott was one of the last to be advised that the 5th Cavalry had been ordered to the border from Fort Myer, although the General resides at the fort. Even the General's own son, Lieutenant Scott, had been ordered to the border before his father knew it, and the General learned of the movement of the troops when his son came in to say good-bye. All the organizations moved with precision and rapidity. The railroads were never better prepared and there was no delay in furnishing transportation facilities for the troops. Regiments and small organizations went forward from Forts D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sheridan, Ill., Leavenworth, Kas., Myer, Va., Oglethorpe, Ga., and other stations, with such promptness that some of them were at General Funston's disposal before he expected them. An example of the preparedness of the Army and the railroads was shown at Fort D. A. Russell, where two big railroad systems had passengers and freight cars assembled for the entire 24th Infantry to entrain within twenty-four hours after the orders were issued. At other posts the service was equally prompt and satisfactory. The railroads could have transported twice the number of troops in the same time had they been available. In this connection attention is called to the fact that the distance that the troops moved was equal to the distance required to put the Russian army on the line of battle. Had Russia anything like the railroad service this coun-

try has, it would have been a greater factor in the European war.

The question of the United States forming an alliance with Great Britain as a measure of self-protection is now being discussed by publicists and the newspapers of the United States. Dean Joseph French Johnson, of New York University, warmly advocated such a course in the New York Tribune, while the Chicago Tribune expresses the opinion that it would be of advantage to Great Britain to covenant with the United States "to keep the Japanese out of the American Pacific possessions." Dean Johnson points out that the present European war is chiefly a matter of finance and munitions. Also that in the event of our breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany and joining with the Allies, a course he strongly recommends, we have no Navy or Army to send abroad and could best help the Allies by lending them money in the form of shells. And, he adds, if we took this course the war would be shortened by six months. The Chicago Tribune wants "an American foreign policy for America" that would give to the United States not only a "full guarantee against the revenge of Germany," but "should exact a treaty guaranteeing this hemisphere against invasion by European or Asiatic Powers," for if the Allies win without the use of the armed forces of the United States, "the United States becomes the decisive factor of the war, becomes evidently, Germany's most hated enemy. It is imperative, therefore, that having delivered the blow which secured victory for the Allies, the United States must be prepared against future assaults by Germany." The writer states that "the blow which secured victory for the Allies" will be the President's order placing an "embargo upon all exportations to the Central Powers" in the event of our breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, or of Germany declaring war upon the United States.

The Secretary of the Navy said to the House Naval Committee at their hearing April 3, 1916: "A matter of very great importance to the Navy has come up since the preparation of the original naval estimates, which leads me to ask your committee to insert a very modest additional appropriation of \$1,500 for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of the manufacture of gasoline by the Navy itself as a by-product of the process of refining crude oils so as to make them suitable for use in our oil-burning warships. A well known and reputable firm of oil engineers, who have erected refining plants and are thoroughly familiar with the subject, have given me in confidence detailed figures which would seem to indicate that it is possible for the Navy to buy crude oils and to refine them for use in our oil-burning ships at a cost practically that which we pay for the oil so refined at the present time, and, in addition, entirely as a by-product, to obtain more than enough gasoline to meet the entire needs of the Navy. We would also have something like 2,000,000 barrels of kerosene as another by-product, which is, of course, largely in excess of our needs, but which could be furnished to the Lighthouse Service and other large government users of kerosene oil." The cost of such a plant is estimated at \$400,000. "Manufacturing competition with the citizens of the Government is," the Secretary further said, "not an advisable undertaking except in those cases, luckily few, where the manufacture is in the hands of a very few people who can be proved to have taken advantage of the Government's necessities to extort from it prices for things it uses so greatly in excess of the cost as to make possible their manufacture by the Government at a very great saving, or where Navy secrets must be preserved. In the case of the Navy this is particularly true."

Even with the great demand for officers the British military authorities have refused to promote enlisted men without examination and a special course at a training school. In former wars enlisted men have been promoted for heroic deeds and to fill vacancies without any examination or special training. It has generally been believed that active service in the ranks qualified an enlisted man for a commission, but experience in the European conflict has convinced the British military authorities that a course of training and study at a cadet school is necessary to prepare an enlisted man to assume command of troops. The American military observer in a report to the War College says: "In January, 1915, to replenish the corps of officers, sadly depleted since August, 1914, Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, established a school for training officers at Blen-deques, near St. Omer, France. Cadets are selected from enlisted men with the necessary educational, physical and moral qualities, who have been tested as good field soldiers in actual campaign. The course, which lasts one month, is one of demonstration and practice coupled with the minimum of theory. Each cadet passes forty-eight hours in the trenches and visits observation posts of a battery, or group of batteries, submitting reports of his tour. Machine gun tactics is an important subject of instruction. Among others are range finding, setting and construction of trenches, sapping, sketching, night operations, use of rifle and hand grenades, and co-operation of infantry, artillery and engineers. The capacity is 105 cadets, that number being graduated each month. The graduates have been favorably reported by divisional and corps commanders. The Artists' Rifles (28th Battalion, London Regiment) was utilized for this training corps for officers in the field."

The U.S.S. New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont and Kearsarge are now under repair. Each has some structural defect, Chief Constr. D. W. Taylor says, and these vessels will have to be largely rebuilt. The Chief Constructor, in a letter to Senator Lodge, says that "some vessels of the Connecticut class have been giving trouble by breaking shafts for a number of years; some five or six years ago two were laid up at the same time with broken shafts. The policy for a long time was to replace the shafts as they broke, but a board appointed last summer has finally solved the mystery and discovered that at certain revolutions corresponding to speeds in the vicinity of twelve knots there are torsional vibrations of the shafts, producing abnormal stresses. This is due to synchronism between the period of revolutions of the engines and the natural period of torsional vibration of the shafts. There is no question of torsional vibration of the ship or any structural defect involving rebuilding even in small part. It has been decided to strengthen the supports of the shafting and, as soon as possible, to

replace the present shafts by larger ones. The trouble culminates at about twelve knots and disappears at higher speeds as soon as the synchronism to which it is due is sufficiently broken by the increased revolutions corresponding to higher speeds. The difficulty with the ships is that the speed at which synchronism occurs is the ordinary cruising speed of the fleet. The trouble does not prevent these ships being pushed to a speed of over twelve knots. These torsional vibrations disappear at speeds above fourteen knots or thereabouts."

The proposals made in Congress that all munition factories should be supplied with rifle and shell gauges, so that they could be turned to work overnight on producing government orders in times of emergency, have received the general support of all friends of preparedness. It is interesting to note from an article in the Engineering Supplement of the London Times the number of gauges required in shell manufacturing alone. These include a micrometer gauge for the shell walls; double and limit snap gauges for measuring outside diameters; a limit gauge for measuring the length of the shell case; a self-centering gauge for measuring the shell nose; a limit thread gauge for the shell socket; a thread gauge for the shrapnel nose; a double end gauge and a plate gauge for cartridge cases; a first hole gauge; a second hole gauge, and a limit gauge for cartridge cases. The preparation of the gauges is no less arduous than that of the weapons and projectiles upon which they are used, for it must be remembered that they must be exact to an infinite fraction of a degree, and so delicate are they that certain gauges used in measuring rifle parts can be used only 1,800 times before they are worn to an extent that makes them inaccurate.

In his report as chairman of the conference committee on national preparedness, Henry A. Wise Wood thus describes the work which the defense movement has undertaken to do: "The education of the American people in the existing need for adequate naval and military establishments, and a realization of the fact that modern warfare can be carried on only by a nation in arms, and that this necessitates social, economic and industrial, as well as naval and military, preparation. The movement, therefore, must educate the people to require of the Government the maintenance of a sufficient naval force, the maintenance of a sufficient standing Army, the introduction of universal and military training and service, the accumulation of war stores, the training of industry in times of peace for its work in times of war, and generally it must arouse the individual to a sense of his obligation to the National Government. This being the purpose of the movement I assume that it is the duty of the conference committee to support this purpose, through its constituent organizations where possible, and upon its own initiative where necessary."

"It might interest those who have been connected with Norwich University," writes a correspondent at Northfield, Vt., "to hear that its indoor rifle team fixed a new record while shooting in the intercollegiate match against West Virginia University recently, by having eight members of the team of ten shoot possible scores. The team has been defeated only twice during the intercollegiate competition and both times the teams defeating Norwich made possible scores. Last May, for the intercollegiate outdoor match, the Norwich team had to get up at four o'clock in the morning to find time to shoot. The team fired before reveille, without breakfast, without practice, yet succeeded in making a score which placed them third. The making of an excellent rifle team takes much coaching and time; military education takes precedence over all such specialties. But as a well instructed corps of soldiers, Norwich has now a rifle team both indoor and outdoor which will probably give a very good account of themselves in the next matches."

From Kearney, Neb., a correspondent writes: "Our genial friend, the former Secretary of State, Mr. W. J. Bryan, gave a lecture in this town. His remarks against preparedness failed to bring a single glad hand. The Middle West is for preparedness and Mr. Bryan is slow to comprehend." There are six towns in the United States spelling their name Kearney with a second e. We cannot say where they get their names. There was a labor agitator, Denis Kearney, who won fame on the sand lots of San Francisco; a distinguished naval officer, Lawrence Kearny (1789-1868) and two distinguished soldiers, Philip Kearny (1815-62), and Stephen Watts Kearny (1794-1848), who had but one e in their names. Incidentally we recall Gen. W. T. Sherman saying of S. W. Kearny that he was the worst swearer in the Army. He experienced religion and then, added General Sherman, "he swore worse than he did before."

The Union League Club of Chicago has passed a patriotic resolution calling upon Congress and the executive authorities "to take immediate and effective measures to provide adequate means for national protection, and to follow the advice of military and naval experts in making appropriations for the increase of our defenses." A copy of the resolution has been sent to the President, the members of the President's Cabinet, and the members of Congress. The preamble states that "the unpreparedness both of our Army and of our Navy for defense of our country has recently become increasingly apparent and constitutes a serious danger to the life of the nation." One of the purposes for which the club was founded is "to defend and protect the integrity and perpetuity of this nation."

The Army League of the United States is sending out copies of the Chamberlain Army bill, of which they say: "The Army League does not consider the Senate bill an ideal measure, but realizes that it is the maximum that we can expect from the present Congress. At all events this Senate bill is far preferable to the Hay bill and in most respects forms a reasonable basis for army reorganization. We, therefore, urge that you personally support the bill by direct appeal to your Congressman and Senator, and by getting as many other persons as possible to take similar action."

Miss Anne Morgan, secretary of the Vacation Association, urged the need of national preparedness upon 200 girls and denounced the methods of the "Anti-Preparedness" committee, at a meeting of the association held in New York on April 4.

NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE CONTRACTOR.

In our report last week of the dinner of the Society of Naval Engineers we gave a brief allusion to the statement of the president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Mr. J. W. Powell, who was formerly a naval constructor, U.S.N. What Mr. Powell said is so interesting and important that we give here further extracts from his noteworthy speech:

"The shipbuilder does not do business with the Department either because he likes to or in this market because he has to. There has grown up in my mind a firm conviction that we are not persona grata, a conviction that was expressed by one man when asked why he so seldom visited the bureaus. His reply was that he had been made to feel that the Department did not care to do business with him, and only absolute necessity took him inside its precincts.

"At a time when most of the world is at war and when our preservation as a nation requires the closest co-operation between the Government and commercial business, we have our large industry and the Navy Department endeavoring to accomplish results while dealing with each other at arm's length.

"It seems impossible for the Department to grasp the changed situation resulting from the war increase of prices. We cannot build as cheaply nor as quickly in the present labor and material market as we can under normal conditions, and the Government should be willing to pay a reasonable profit to the shipbuilder at a time when it is paying a maximum profit to every other industry with which it deals. It seems to be the belief on the part of those in authority that the shipbuilders are not giving the Navy a fair return for its money, and a knowledge on the part of the shipbuilders that they have not received a fair profit for their labor that is the basis of the present situation. Coupled with this is the further belief, on our part, that the Department is actually hostile to all private industry and that it desires to see the production of all its requirements by its own facilities.

"In the past the competitive idea, which has been a fetish of our Government, has controlled the dealings between the builder and the Government. To-day the law of supply and demand has decreed that capacity and not competition shall control prices. If Congress is in favor of preparedness for the Navy, the time has come to throw overboard this shibboleth and to enact legislation permitting the Department to deal direct with the individual builder. By this I mean that by conference not only the amount of work to be allotted to each yard should be settled, but that the base cost should be mutually agreed upon and that the Department should then pay the builder an agreed per cent. of profit, this per cent. to increase as the builder reduced his actual cost below the accepted cost figure, and, vice versa, to decrease as his costs increase above this figure. This means at once the standardization of cost methods in various yards, and the settlement of what is cost. This is by no means a difficult matter and it may surprise some of you to know that a similar basis has been in use for many millions of dollars of work performed by the shipbuilders. The question of what is cost should be settled by recognized public accountants, and in spite of the Navy Department's difficulty with its navy yard systems the knotty problems there encountered will not distress the practical man used to dealing with business costs. The sliding scale of profit is quite sufficient to insure to the Government the best endeavors of the builder to keep his costs down, as is also the knowledge that his costs will be compared with his rivals and that the amount of future work will be dependent on the showing.

"The second change that is needed is in the present form of government contract and its method of enforcement. There is no more unfair instrument in existence to-day than that same government contract. Some years ago, under Mr. Bonaparte's administration of the Department, the shipbuilders called on the Secretary and requested the preparation of a simplified contract. The Secretary agreed and requested them to submit to him a proposed form to replace the one to which they took exception. The existing form was then submitted to one of the best known lawyers in this country. When he had studied the form he met the builders and reported to them the result of his study. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'those of you who have signed one of these forms don't need a lawyer—you did—and further, gentlemen, anyone who signs such a contract as that is a damn fool and deserves anything that happens to him.' It is interesting to note that the simplified contract was submitted, but when the next proposals for ships were received, the simplified form of contract was not sent out to bidders, but a revised copy of the old form simplified by the addition of more than a page of new requirements.

"There is neither time nor inclination to discuss this in detail, but nothing further need be said than to call attention to the clause which makes the Secretary of the Navy the arbitrator of disputed questions to show to any fair-minded man the impossibility of achieving satisfactory relationship under such a document. The mere substitution of a judge of the Circuit Court, or any person outside of the Department itself as arbitrator of disputes, would remove one of the greatest causes of discontent in connection with the shipbuilders' relations with the Government. Practically every private contract for ships is written with an arbitration clause, and I only know of one single instance within ten years where the clause has been invoked to settle a dispute.

"A third cause of discontent is the various standards of inspection enacted at different private yards and the character of work performed at navy yards. The Department continues to reiterate the statement that navy yard work with practically no inspection equals the work exacted from the private builder by the large corps of inspectors stationed at his works. Those of us who know, know that this is not true, and moreover it requires but a rudimentary knowledge of human nature to foresee that this cannot be so. The standards at navy yards are not the standards of private yards, and while I wish to emphatically state that navy yard work is quite equal to the requirements of the Service, I wish to equally emphatically state that a super-refinement of requirement has crept into our standards that has enormously increased the expense and has returned to the Government no commensurate advantage. The standardization of inspection requirements is a comparatively simple matter.

"If we are to have a great Navy, if we are to have an adequate Navy within a reasonable time, it must be achieved by the instrumentality of the private yard. Any practical engineer will recognize that more than steel and buildings and tools are required to build a ship. The prime desideratum is the organization, the experienced technical staff and the mechanical force that can-

not be built up within a year. There are only a few such organizations in this country to-day and it is upon these that the nation must depend.

"I believe as I stand here to-night that our country is on the verge of a great war that will settle its destiny for years to come. Whether it will come from the North or the South, the East or the West, no man can say, but events march forward with relentless tread and our fate will not be denied. This is no question of dollars that I am talking, our profit lies in building ships of commerce, but my fear for the future impels in me a sense of responsibility that I cannot leave behind. The two wasted years when we should have been straining to be ready can never be regained, but each precious day that is left should see the accomplishment on the part of the Congress, the Navy Department and the shipbuilder of the maximum that will make for the preparedness of the Navy for the day of our country's trial—and it is the preparedness of the Navy both in material and personnel that alone can save us as an independent nation on the face of the globe."

TRAINING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

All the troops that Great Britain has sent into the war on the western front, with the exception of the regular army and the Australian organizations, have received from six to nine months' training at the concentration camps in England and at Havre, France. This includes the Canadian troops that were partially trained at the beginning of the war and the British territorials. These statements are based on the reports of our military observers to the War College. The German troops also, according to these reports, are receiving additional training before being sent into the trenches. "A camp for recruit training," says one report in commenting upon the manner in which new levies are being handled in Germany, "was established at Beverloo, Belgium, for a course of eight weeks' training, especially in firing and combat exercises, following the preliminary training at home stations. The capacity of the camp is 2,500 animals and 25,000 men. Similar depots for increased training in essentials of the character of warfare experienced were established throughout Germany, the course of each being eight weeks. Men were trained to fire from trenches and trees, practicing concealment. They were also trained in the construction of types of trenches."

This is an unexpected statement in view of the intensified training which the German soldier receives at home upon being called into service. The minimum training for German soldiers is two years, yet it appears that the demands of the great European conflict make it necessary to give soldiers thus trained a special course of eight weeks. The supplementary training is as much as the entire training the National Guard of this country gets in three years and it is more intense than any troops would submit to in times of peace.

Despite the fact that the training period for the French soldiers before the war was three years, a new course of training for the troops at the front has been reported by the military observers to the War College. The French troops spend three days in the trenches, three days in cantonnements exposed to bombardment and six days in the quiet cantonnements. They are then sent twelve days in the second line of reserve, where they are subjected to a rigorous course of special training. Says the report to the War College: "While in the second line for twelve days a fifteen kilometer march is had each day, and company, battalion or regimental maneuvers. Bayonet fencing, throwing petards, reversing parapets of trenches, crawling, running, target practice, machine-gun practice utilizes the entire period in the second line. One half of the French army drills while the other half guards the trenches." The training of the French infantry is especially intensified under the new plan which has been adopted since the beginning of the war. One report says: "The infantry is trained to organize and carry out the assault of three lines of trenches in rear of their positions to resemble German trenches in their front and on terrain similar to that in their fronts. Men are trained to rush 100 kilometers and lunge at figures dressed as German soldiers in the trenches used for assault training."

According to the reports of the observers the Canadian troops, many of whom had seen some service, were treated as raw recruits when they reached England. This accounts for the complaint that the Canadians made, that they were not being sent to the front. It will be recalled that the Canadian expedition had a period of training of a month to six weeks before it sailed for England. "Although the Canadian contingent," reports one of the observers, "had some training before sailing, the first expedition of 31,250 men was sent to camp at Salisbury Plain for six months' additional training. One regiment had only two months in England and two months in France before being placed in the trenches in February, 1915. It was composed largely of men with previous service in the regular army or South Africa. Other than this regiment, the personnel and training of the Canadians is said to have been inferior to those of the territorial forces. The first Canadian division was sent to France after four and a half months of training at Salisbury Plain. The second division was not sent to France until September, 1915. The two divisions, with authorized strength of 40,000 men, have met heavy casualties, and as selected men are transferred to them to replace losses it represents the strength which Canada can maintain in the field in view of the preliminary training given in Canada and supplementary training in England and France before troops with previous training can be safely employed at the front. Such strength was not reached at the front until after fourteen months of war."

The British central training camp at Havre, France, is described by the observers as "the last word in practical infantry training for the character of the warfare peculiar to the situation in northwestern France." It was established in the summer of 1915, when the military authorities of Great Britain recognized that only with highly trained troops could the great German war machine be successfully resisted. "All men passing the camp," it is stated by the observer, "were subjected to tests and not permitted to go to the front until found proficient by the commandant, Major H. F. Whitney, Royal Fusiliers. Instructors are experienced officers and non-commissioned officers returned from active service in the trenches, some of them recuperating from wounds or sickness; in addition a very good officer is selected from each division at the front and detailed for a tour of two months as an instructor. The course includes musketry, entrenching, first aid, pack saddlery, bayonet fencing, bombing, riveting, construction of obstacles,

particularly barbed wire entanglements, machine gun practice, the disabling of guns, and conduct of artillery fire. In musketry, targets represent German helmets barely visible over a parapet, bobbing up over a front of several hundred yards. Trenches of patterns found best at the front are built faced by trenches similar to those used by the Germans. Men under instruction occupy these trenches twenty-four hours to test the knowledge of what they have been taught in lectures. Men are taught to throw dummy bombs from a narrow fire trench into trenches in front and to advance in specified formations of small groups or squads 'clearing pockets' between the traverses of any hostile occupants by 'lobbing' bombs into such pockets. They are taught to hurl live bombs and shown how to avoid accidents, relieving men in fire trenches formation for assault, bringing up supports, attacking hostile trenches occupied by dummy 'Germans,' which must be bayoneted or bombed."

DEBATE ON STATUS OF MILITIA.

The debate on the Chamberlain Army Reorganization bill in the Senate on March 31 witnessed an argument between those Senators who believe that the National Guard can be turned into a Federal body, for all purposes of discipline and defensive warfare, and those who insist upon interpreting strictly the provisions of the Constitution, which insure to the states control over the National Guard, except upon occasions when the Guard is called into active service by the Federal Government. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, took the view that the Volunteer Army contemplated by the bill would fail to provide an additional force and would prove a serious obstacle in the way of recruiting the National Guard. He said:

"The National Guard will be from now henceforth, if this bill is passed, a Federal instrumentality. Most people have been in the habit of thinking of the Guard or the Organized Militia as a state organization, as a state Militia, as state troops, to be called into the Federal service only in times of great peril when it is necessary to make additions to the power of the Regular Army. There is nothing in our Government, there is nothing in our Constitution, upon which any such belief or sentiment can be founded.

"The Militia are not state troops only. The truth is that there is no state in the Union that can organize and equip and arm a Militia without the consent of Congress, and that consent has been given in times past; but Congress never has assumed to exercise all the power that is given to it in the Constitution with regard to the Organized Militia. This bill, for the first time in the history of our country, puts the National Guard in its proper relation to the General Government, and makes every officer of the National Guard as subject to the orders of the President as is any officer of the Regular Army.

"Many people have seemed to believe that when the President of the United States desired to call upon the Militia of the country it was necessary for him to make a requisition upon the Governor of the state in which the particular Militiamen or body of Militia happened to be. It is not so. The President of the United States has the power, or we can give him the power, to issue all the orders that may be necessary to completely govern the Militia or the National Guard directly to the officers commanding the Guard, and there must be as complete and as full obedience to orders of that sort as though they had been directed to officers of the so-called Regular force."

Several Senators disputed this statement, and Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, suggested that Section 2 of Article II. of the Constitution meant that the states might have a Militia and that the President should have no command over them until they were called into the actual service of the United States. Senator Cummins countered by reciting Section 8 of Article I, which gives Congress power to call "forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." He declared that the Supreme Court in the case of *Martin vs. Mott*, Twelfth Wheaton, 19, had decided that the President might send the National Guard beyond the limits of the United States in order to facilitate the repelling of invasion. He admitted that the President would not have the power to order the National Guard far into Mexico or to any Latin-American country, however. Mr. Cummins continued his argument by claiming that the clause of the Constitution which prohibits any state from keeping troops in time of peace, without the consent of Congress, was another indication that the Federal Government had control over the National Guard. There then arose a dispute over the meaning of the word "troops."

Mr. Sutherland: "The Senator from Iowa is always very accurate in his investigation and in his interpretation of the Constitution; but I ask the Senator whether he does not think that the word 'troops' there means something entirely different and distinct from the word 'Militia'—whether the word 'troops' does not mean a standing army as distinguished from the Militia?"

Mr. Cummins: "I do not think so, although that is, of course, a mere matter of judgment. The word 'Militia' includes all the men of the United States who are capable of carrying on war. The word 'troops' is distinguishable from the word 'Militia' in this, that it signifies organized men, armed men, trained men, who are capable of moving under orders of superior officers. That is the interpretation I put upon it."

Mr. Sutherland: "The state keeps the Militia."

Mr. Cummins: "No state keeps such Militia without the consent of Congress."

Mr. Sutherland: "I am not so sure about that."

Mr. Cummins: "At least I!"

Mr. Sutherland: "The Senator is presenting a phase of the matter that I confess I have not had occasion to think about. However, it occurs to me that what is meant by the provision to which the Senator has just referred is that the state shall not keep troops in the sense that it shall not maintain a standing Army, but that the state may maintain Militia as distinguished from troops."

Mr. Cummins: "Does the Senator think the State may maintain an army for nine months in the year?"

Mr. Sutherland: "It may maintain the Militia all the time, in the sense that it is a force upon which the state may call. The state may execute its own laws by calling upon the Militia."

Mr. Cummins: "When the Militia is unorganized?"

Mr. Sutherland: "It creates the Militia and appoints the officers of the Militia, and in that sense it keeps the Militia."

Mr. Cummins: "When the Militia is organized, what does it become then?"

Mr. Sutherland: "It is still the Militia."

Mr. Cummins: "They may organize the Militia and

keep them throughout the year, but they could not keep troops during the whole year?"

Mr. Sutherland: "That is my interpretation of it. I think that is precisely what it means."

Mr. Cummins: "It does not seem to me that distinction can be accepted."

In reply to Senator Cummins, Senator Brandegee read into the record an account of an effort made in 1840 by Secretary of War Poinsett to federalize the Militia, which ended in his acceptance of the Constitutional objection raised by the chairman of the House Committee on Militia, that in calling the Militia into the service of the United States, reliance should be had, not upon the authority of the President, but upon the states, which would satisfy the President's request by a draft upon their available men, in pursuance with state law. Senator Brandegee declared that the Hay provision was even broader than Secretary Poinsett's original plan. He also cited the case of Peter J. Dunne vs. The People, 94th Illinois, a decision by the Supreme Court of that state, which he claimed proved distinctly "that what we call loosely 'the National Guard' is a state Militia, officered by the states and trained by the states, subject to the declaration by Congress of the kind of discipline that is to be applied in the process of training. But the training and the officering are reserved distinctly to the states. This bill, if I comprehend it, attempts to put the state Militia under the control of the President of the United States and turns over to the General Government the training of those troops."

Further debate on the bill appears on a later page.

HEARINGS ON ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

TRANSPORTATION AND SUPPLIES.

Motor truck transportation in connection with the present Army operations in Mexico occupied the attention for the greater part of the session of the House Committee on Military Affairs on March 30 in connection with the hearings on the Army Appropriation bill. Lieut. Col. C. B. Baker, Q.M.C., described the letting of contracts for the purchase of twenty-seven motor trucks, of one and a half tons capacity each, the day General Pershing's forces entered Mexico. The contracts were filled with such celerity that the trucks were delivered at Columbus, N.M., and were carrying supplies to the troops in the field by the morning of their third day's march. The motor trucks are counted on making sixty miles a day, as against eighteen miles for a mule train, one truck doing the work of four mule trains, according to estimates worked out. Of course they have a reserve power unknown to an animal-drawn train. Each truck carries thirty gallons of gasoline, that now costs the War Department eleven cents a gallon. To meet the advancing cost of gasoline the Department is considering a proposal to furnish a substitute for gasoline.

Colonel Baker also declared that the Quartermaster Corps has compiled figures showing that it would be possible to obtain 3,000 motor trucks per month which would practically conform to the Army's specifications for a motor truck. According to the estimates, in addition to these, 6,000 trucks could be procured per month that would come sufficiently near the Army standard to be of valuable service in an emergency. The present contract price for Army trucks ranges from \$2,380 to \$2,628 per truck.

In response to an inquiry as to the condition of the Mexican roads over which these motor trucks were used, Colonel Baker stated that while no detailed report had been made in this matter, detachments of Engineer troops were stationed along the roads in use to keep them in proper repair. As the rations and grain necessary for the support of the troops under General Pershing amount to 75,000 pounds per day, the necessity for keeping the roads in good condition was apparent.

Mr. Hay called attention to the charge made in the Senate the preceding day that the Army is poorly fed. Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Acting Quartermaster General, U.S.A., replied to this that our Army is supplied with the best food of any army in the world, and stated that owing to the increased cost of provisions the cost of the ration is now thirty cents, whereas the regular estimates placed the cost at twenty-seven cents.

A provision is made in the bill to remove a suspension in the accounts of Capt. Samuel Van Leer due to moneys expended by him in connection with the building of an irrigation system at the Fort Keogh remount depot. At an expense of about \$19,000 the station has saved more than \$25,000 in the first year in the cost of forage. The Comptroller of the Treasury, however, has refused payment of the sum expended for the irrigation system on the ground that there was no law warranting the expenditure, and this in spite of the fact that the Secretary of War had ordered the work to be done.

Numerous petitions received by Representative Kahn requesting that the period of service required of enlisted men to entitle them to retirement be placed at twenty-five years instead of thirty years were called to the attention of General Sharpe, who stated, as his personal opinion, that he was not in favor of changing the number of years. Representative McKellar expressed the opinion that the average pay of the enlisted men on the retired list was too high and inquired if the War Department believed in making a reduction in this pay. General Sharpe replied that it was not a matter within his jurisdiction.

In view of the fact that it had been stated that many men had been promoted just previous to being placed on the retired list, Mr. McKellar asked for a detailed list of the men profiting by such promotion. Later General Sharpe informed the committee that 4,000 records would have to be examined to supply the information and that he would hesitate before conducting such an investigation unless Congress wished it. Representatives McKellar and Quinn insisted on securing the information. Chairman Hay expressed the belief that the investigation would show very little abuse had resulted from the practice of promoting men before retirement.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., on April 3 told the committee that the Army has a reserve of 225,000,000 rounds of reserve ammunition for rifles and machine guns, but should have 296,000,000 more. He says a supply of 650 rounds for each rifle was based on the experiences of the South African, Russian-Japanese and European wars. Representative Kahn asked if small arms ammunition had ever been manufactured on the Pacific coast. "It would be practicable there," said the General. "You could have a plant at Benicia, Cal., that would not cost more, probably, than the \$2,000,000 that would be required to

duplicate the Frankford Arsenal." General Crozier added that it would be a good policy to have such a plant on both coasts.

COST OF GUARDS AND VOLUNTEERS.

U.S. Senator Blair Lee on March 25 wrote to the Secretary of War asking him to reconcile the differences of statement in connection with the cost of the National Guard under the House Army bill and under the Senate bill. He called attention to the fact that one estimate of the cost of the National Guard under the Hay bill is \$25,000,000, whereas another estimate for somewhat similar provisions under the Senate bill places the cost of the Guard at \$46,000,000. The Secretary explains that the Senate estimate set forth the original cost of the National Guard for the years covered in a table appearing in their report. In order to arrive at what would be required in the estimates for 1917 he says it would be necessary to deduct the value of the material already in the hands of the Militia. In a letter to Senator Lee dated March 30 Col. G. W. McIver, Acting Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, made the following statement:

"Value of field equipment in the hands of the—Infantry of the Organized Militia, \$6,927,549; Cavalry, \$954,336; Field Artillery, \$8,127,172; Engineers, \$146,718; Signal Corps, \$481,653; Coast Artillery, \$559,488; Sanitary troops, \$406,439; total, \$17,603,355. The above figures do not include such reserve equipment that is known to be on hand in several of the states over and above their present needs, equipment of Coast Artillery armories and ammunition. It will therefore be necessary to add to the above figures the value of this equipment, which is estimated to amount to approximately \$1,800,000, making a total estimated value of the equipment now in the hands of the Militia as \$19,403,355."

Senator Lee also instituted inquiries as to the strength of the National Guard, as the result of which he reached this conclusion:

"The explanation of committee's preference for the proposed volunteer force may be found at page 5837 of the Record, where the chairman states, in response to my question, that the first year estimate in table 12 provides for 261,000 men, which would give an average of \$95 for first year cost—an obvious impossibility, and contrary to the express statement of the War Department, which I can submit if desired. The true comparison for the average first year cost of the National Guard and the volunteers is between \$216 for the Organized Militia force and \$439 for the volunteer force; and these figures do not express some of the obvious advantages of the National Guard. The Guard have had not only \$19,000,000 and more already spent upon them by the United States, but also have the advantage of between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 in armories and the annual appropriations of all the states. If the equivalent proper and necessary expenditures were added to the volunteer first year cost, that would, in my judgment, largely increase the National Guardsman's advantage as to cost, so that it would be expressed better by a comparison of \$216 to \$500; but without adding any cost to the volunteer first year estimate, such as is represented by the state armories and annual state appropriations, the advantage in first year cost to the National Government of the Guardsman over the proposed volunteer force is as \$216 is to \$439. And the very fact, Mr. President, that these figures and corrections have to be brought in here in this way shows the necessity and the propriety alike of some representation of this great force of citizen soldiers upon the strategic body of the United States Army."

WAR COLLEGE PAMPHLETS.

As supplements to its statement of a proper military policy for the United States, the War College has issued twenty-one pamphlets which embody the most exhaustive study of the country's military policy thus far published. These brochures, which we receive this week, amount to the amplification of Upton's military policy and cover every feature of land defense, from 16-inch guns to aeroplanes. Not only is the Regular Army discussed from the viewpoint of experts, but a system for military training in public schools is outlined. The subjoined list of subjects treated gives an idea of the scope of the study that has been made by the War College:

- Changes in Organizations Found Necessary During Progress of the European War.
- Study on the Cost of the Army of the United States as Compared With the Cost of the Armies of Other Nations.
- The Co-ordination of the Mobile and Coast Artillery Units of the Army in the National Defense.
- Study on the Development of Large Caliber, Mobile Artillery, and Machine Guns in the Present European War.
- Study on Educational Institutions Giving Military Training as a Source for a Supply of Officers for a National Army.
- Study on Elimination of Unnecessary Expense from Army Administration.
- Finances and Cost of the Present European War.
- Fortifications.
- The General Staffs of Certain Belligerent Powers.
- Military Aviation.
- The Militia as Organized Under the Constitution and Its Value to the Nation as a Military Asset.
- Mobilization of Industries and Utilization of the Commercial and Industrial Resources of the Country for War Purposes in Emergency.
- A Modern Organization for the Regular Army and Its Use in Organizing Other Forces.
- Motor Transport in Campaign.
- Organization and Administration of the War Department Adapted to a Change from Peace Conditions to a State of War.
- (1) Organization, Training and Mobilization of a Force of Citizen Soldiers. (2) Method of Training a Citizen Army on the Outbreak of War to Insure Its Preparedness for Field Service.
- Organization, Training and Mobilization of a Reserve for the Regular Army.
- Organization, Training and Mobilization of Volunteers Under the Act of April 25, 1914.
- Outline of Plan for Military Training in Public Schools of the United States.
- The Pension Roll as Affected by the War With Spain in 1898.
- Personal Versus Materiel in Plans for National Defense.
- Study on Places of Origin and Ability to Procure Supplies Needed in Vast Quantities in Time of War.
- The Proper Relationship Between the Army and the Press in War.
- The Recruitment of Officers in Time of Peace in the Principal Armies of Europe.
- The Standardization of Methods of Military Instruction at Schools and Colleges in the United States.
- Statistical Comparison of Universal and Voluntary Military Service.

Strategic Location of Military Depots, Arsenals and Manufacturing Plants in the United States.
Sanitary Troops in Foreign Armies.
Training of Forces of Belligerent Nations of Europe.
Study on the Utilization of Our Resources in Various Means of Transportation and of the Services of Trained Specialists.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The hearing on the Naval Appropriation bill before the House Committee on Naval Affairs ended on April 3, the final day being devoted to listening to Secretary Josephus Daniels bring his testimony to an end. Mr. Daniels, in response to questions asked him by Chairman Padgett, took the opportunity to present his side of the existing differences between him and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske. The Secretary said that Admiral Dewey had first recommended Admiral Fiske for the General Board, but later changed his mind, giving as a reason that he wanted "a less theoretical man." This contradicted Admiral Fiske's testimony before the House committee. The Secretary also testified that Admiral Fiske had threatened to resign before the preparedness issue became acute. Admiral Fiske told the Secretary, the latter continued, "not once, but five times, that if we didn't follow the principles of militarism and put men at the head of the Navy whose fathers and grandfathers had been in the Service we never would be able to obtain any degree of preparedness." Mr. Daniels also made the flat statement that he had "never told the General Board to do anything," this being in reply to Admiral Fiske's testimony that he (Admiral Fiske) had personally conveyed instructions of the Secretary to the General Board.

Representative Britten asked Mr. Daniels if the Navy was prepared to fight. "Certainly," replied the Secretary. "It depends on what country we are going to fight." When Mr. Britten suggested "Germany, France, any first class Power," the reply was, "That is an improper line of questioning to ask in the present state of world disturbance." Earlier in the day Mr. Daniels had refused to make any definite statement as to what relative place among the naval Powers the United States should occupy, saying that the five-year program he had mapped out would not put the country in second place, in his judgment, and that this Congress should not be asked to make up for the deficiencies of the past twenty years. Mr. Daniels also put himself on record as being of the opinion that when the present war was ended there would come a great opportunity for limitation of armaments, and with a strong building program adopted the United States would be in a better position to urge that movement than if its fleet were weak.

In an attack made by Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, on the Secretary's recommendations for a government projectile factory, Mr. Butler declared he had reason to believe that the specifications for the Navy's 14-inch guns and other material had been revealed to the Russian and German governments. Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S.N., was summoned later and read a letter to the Krupp Company of Germany regarding a contract for these guns. "These are not the specifications of our 14-inch guns," Admiral Strauss said. "They are of a much superior gun. If the Krupps could have made it we would have been very glad to have them do so and to obtain it as a pattern upon which we could work ourselves." Both Secretary Daniels and Admiral Strauss said they had no knowledge of any plans or other information having been imparted to the Russian government.

Secretary Daniels closed his statement with a final appeal for support of the Administration's five-year building program. This includes spending \$500,000,000 within the next five years for new construction, which would include the following list of ships: Ten dreadnoughts, six battle cruisers, eighty-five coast submarines, fifteen fleet submarines, ten scouts, fifty destroyers, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel ships and one repair ship.

That the Government proposes establishing an oil plant was partially disclosed in the course of Secretary Daniels's statement to the House committee when he asked for an appropriation of \$1,500 for investigating the feasibility of the manufacture of gasoline by the Navy itself as a by-product of the process of refining crude oils so as to make them suitable for use in oil-burning ships in the Navy. "I have taken up this matter with great reluctance," Mr. Daniels said, "as I do not believe in the Navy undertaking any manufacturing activities beyond those absolutely required from a military standpoint and necessary to the efficiency of the Navy. Oil for our warships is, however, a vital necessity, and gasoline is used in large quantities not only in the fleet, but in ever-increasing amounts for our aeroplane engines."

Admiral Dewey's views of inadvisability of creating a Navy General Staff, with executive and administrative powers, were laid before the House Naval Committee by Chairman Padgett on April 4. "Complying with your request of yesterday," Admiral Dewey wrote, "I send herewith a memorandum giving some facts as to the General Staffs of England and Germany. You will note that, like our General Board, which I think is the best General Naval Staff in the world, the duties are entirely advisory, but not so comprehensive as is the case in our General Board."

The committee ordered reported favorably the bill reducing the minimum speed of the two new fleet submarines from twenty-five to nineteen knots. They will be duplicates of the Schley, now building, as the contractors have been unable to produce an engine capable of giving them a twenty-five-knot surface speed, which the Appropriation Act recommended.

A DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS.

Congressman Charles Lieb has received a hearty endorsement of the measure introduced in Congress by him providing for the establishment of a Department of Aeronautics and a Secretary of Aeronautics from Messrs. Alan R. Hawley and Henry Woodhouse, of the executive committee of the Aero Club of America, who emphasize the importance of having aeronautics in a separate department and under a separate head. These aeronautic experts contend that the wisdom of the proposed measure is shown by the fact that other countries have "Departments of Aeronautics" in charge of a secretary, who is advised by a staff of competent army and navy authorities, or a committee whose chairman virtually holds a position equivalent to that of the Secretary of Aeronautics. Germany first established the Depart-

ment of Aeronautics in 1913, when the Reichstag allowed \$35,000,000 for aeronautics. France and England, which only realized the necessity of having a Department of Aeronautics after the war had started, have found, after various changes, that the most satisfactory arrangement is to have aeronautics developed under the direct charge of an independent body of army, navy and civilian experts, headed by a competent head. This year England is spending over \$100,000,000 in aeronautics, \$25,000,000 of which is being spent in the United States, and France is spending \$66,000,000.

Thirty states in this country are now anxious to organize aviation detachments in the National Guard and Naval Militia, and are applying to the Aero Club for assistance. In most cases the Militia authorities had been trying for a long time to get aeroplanes, but had been unable to provide them on account of the lack of funds and inability to get them from either the War or Navy Department. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan and Pittsburgh University are engaged in the study of aeronautics, and other institutions are expected to follow.

NAVAL MILITIA CRUISES.

The Division of Naval Militia Affairs, Navy Department, announces that the annual cruise of the Naval Militia for the summer of 1916 will be held from July 15 to July 29. This cruise will consist on the Atlantic coast of a mobilization of approximately nine battleships of the U.S. Atlantic Reserve Fleet. The complement of each of these vessels will be made up of a certain number of officers of the Regular Navy and a reserve complement of enlisted men of the Regular Navy of approximately forty per cent. of the commissioned complement, of the various ratings. The remainder of the complement, both officers and enlisted men, will be made up of Naval Militia officers and enlisted men. In no case will the complement of officers or enlisted men be exceeded. Those Naval Militia officers who cannot participate in this battleship cruise will be given an opportunity to make cruises at other times.

In arranging the details of this cruise each state will be informed as to the exact number and rank of officers and the exact number and rate of enlisted men of their organization who will participate in the cruise, the vessel they will man and the point of embarkation. The details will be arranged later.

The Naval Militia of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Texas will not participate in this battleship mobilization, but will cruise on the same dates (July 15 to July 29) on the destroyers now loaned to those states. These vessels will be manned in a similar manner and will mobilize at some point to be designated later and cruise under the direction of the Torpedo Division commander.

There will be no rendezvous of Naval Militia vessels on the Great Lakes. Naval Militia officers and enlisted men of the organizations on the Great Lakes who do not participate in the battleship mobilization may make individual cruises on the vessels loaned to their organizations, but such cruises must not interfere with the battleship mobilization. The details of these cruises will be arranged later.

The Naval Militia of California, Oregon and Washington will cruise on the same dates (July 15 to July 29) on the vessels loaned to those organizations. These vessels will rendezvous at some points to be designated later and perform a cruise the details of which will be arranged later.

It is estimated that approximately fifty per cent. of the strength of each Naval Militia organization will participate in the battleship mobilization on the Atlantic coast, but at the present time the number of officers and enlisted men from each organization who will participate cannot be given. It is suggested that the general nature of this cruise be made known to the officers and enlisted men of the Naval Militia organization, so that vacation periods may be tentatively arranged.

In order to make this cruise a success the co-operation of the Naval Militia is necessary, and it is hoped that every effort will be made on the part of the Naval Militia organizations to carry out as expeditiously as possible the instructions which will later be issued in regard to these cruises.

NEW COAST ARTILLERY GAME.

Lieut. Col. W. Irving Taylor, Coast Defense Officer, Division Headquarters, N.G.N.Y., has just issued to each of the thirty-five companies of Coast Artillery in the state a new "Service of the Piece Game." It has been found a valuable means of instruction in the drill of the piece, in the nomenclature, purpose and functions of the various parts of the gun and carriage, and in the use of the equipment, implements and stores accessory to a battery.

The game originated with Capt. William E. Trull, of the 8th Coast Defense Command, and the finishing touches to it were added by Colonel Taylor. The design of the gun used in the game was drawn by Sergt. C. H. Barnard, Coast Art., U.S.A., sergeant-instructor on duty with the 8th Coast Defense Command. Officers of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., who have examined the copy of the game which was sent there by Colonel Taylor speak very highly of it. Although no dummy armament is installed in the armory of the 8th Coast Defense Command, Captain Trull has qualified no less than eighty-five per cent. of his company as second class gunners principally by the use of this game. It has been found that the enlisted men take a great interest in playing the game and that they become keen in detecting errors committed by the other players. The rivalry thus engendered is a valuable factor in the instruction.

The game is played on a folding board about three feet long, on which there is a diagram of the gun, with a movable breech block of cardboard, which swings on the surface of the board. There are small cards representing the various equipment implements and stores for the gun, and also cards representing the various numbers of the gun's crew. These cards are kept in pockets on the board, and also in special envelopes.

The game is played by an instructor and as many men, within the number of details authorized for the caliber, as can be conveniently placed around the board. The instructor places the board upon a table, removes the numbered cards from the pocket and envelope, and places them in a pile before him. He removes from the pocket the rammer, sponge and extractor and places them in a convenient place on the table; also the cards representing the equipment, implements and stores. He then issues one of the number of cards to each player.

At the command "Details, posts," each player takes from the pile the cards representing the equipment, implements and stores which the detail corresponding to the number on the card issued to him, is required by D.R.C.A. to procure. Each player then puts the cards representing the equipment, implements and stores drawn by him, in the places prescribed in D.R.C.A., and places the number card issued to him, upon the board, in the position, at the piece or on the emplacement, prescribed in D.R.C.A. as the "post" of that detail.

At the commands, "Examine gun," "Load," and "Cease firing," each player, in rotation, recites the duties performed by the detail represented by the number card issued to him, and taking up the appropriate card representing the equipment, implements or stores required, simulate the motions made by that detail.

The instructor corrects errors and explains the various parts and functions of the gun and carriage. By changing the number cards issued, each player is made to perform, in turn, the functions of each detail.

OFFICERS FORMERLY OF OUR SERVICE.

The American Legion of Canada is sending circulars throughout the United States describing the organization of the legion, what the pay of the men is, and a "Who's Who" of the officers. The legion is commanded by Lieut. Col. W. L. Jolly, "formerly of the United States Marine Corps," and other officers included in its roster are Capt. A. B. Mason, described as a "graduate of West Point," and Major R. W. Adams, "formerly a lieutenant in the 9th Infantry, U.S.A." There is no record of an A. B. Mason being graduated from West Point. The records of the United States Army show that an R. W. Adams enlisted as a private in the 21st Infantry from Texas in 1898; was appointed second lieutenant, 13th Infantry, in 1901; first lieutenant, 9th Infantry, in 1905; 8th Infantry, 1912; 7th Infantry, 1913. The Adjutant General's report in the Army List for March 20, 1916, states that 1st Lieut. R. W. Adams, 7th Inf., was dropped from the Service March 2, 1916, for "absence without leave for three months." There was a Capt. W. L. Jolly in the United States Marine Corps whose resignation, "for the good of the Service," was accepted in 1913.

A correspondent informs us that another former officer of the U.S. Marine Corps is now a second lieutenant in the Belgian army; J. H. A. Day, former captain, U.S. M.C., who was dismissed after court-martial in 1899. Curiously enough, adds our correspondent, R. W. Adams and J. H. A. Day are brothers-in-law, having married granddaughters of Admiral David D. Porter, U.S.N.; nieces of Commodore Theodor Porter, U.S.N. Former Captain Day enlisted in the Belgian army as a sergeant and was promoted to second lieutenant for gallantry in action, and it is said that the other former officers of our Services are making fine records in the war that have wiped out the blot of any escapades of some of their earlier careers.

THE LESSON OF GUERRERO.

(From the Boston Evening Transcript.)

The terrible riding and heroic battling of the Sioux war of 1876; the long fighting stern-chase of the war of the Ghost Dancers in 1890, ending in the dark revenge at Wounded Knee; the Lawton-Wood pursuit and capture of Geronimo in Mexico in 1886, in no respect of speed or competence surpassed this brilliant feat of the 7th and 10th Cavalry, under Colonel Dodd's command, in riding fifty-five miles in seventeen hours and surprising and attacking the camp of these bandits. Absolutely without fear and without rest, pushing to its limit the iron endurance of men and beasts, inadequately supported by the Government at home, and yet asking no odds, making no complaint, fighting on the immemorial grit of American soldiers, these men have accomplished an important part of the task that was assigned to our little Army in Mexico.

This punitive expedition may succeed completely, and yet the battle will one day have to be fought over again. Every element that has made this campaign remains just where it is, to make another. Could there be a plainer proof than that which this brilliant Cavalry feat supplies, that we must always have such men ready for such a service? Motors and aeroplanes come and effect great changes, but in the region from the Rio Grande to the Isthmus of Panama the light-riding, toughened, indomitable trooper is the master of the situation, and always will be. Shall Congress longer be permitted to deny to the American Army its needed strength in this all-important arm of the Service?

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The International Military Digest has recently appeared in its first annual volume, which reviews the current literature of military science for 1915, accumulated from the monthly issues of the Digest. The editors, Col. C. de W. Wilcox and Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, U.S.A., and their associate staff have produced an excellent reference volume which contains much interesting matter for the student of military affairs, and have overcome the difficulties of a new undertaking augmented by conditions brought about by the European war. Many standard military publications of the belligerent Powers have suspended publication, but the gap has been in part bridged by an extended search of non-technical periodicals. The rigid censorship and the irregularity of foreign mails have also been difficulties in handling military matters abroad. The purpose of the volume, which is well carried out, is to present the material in its field in concise and readable form, classified, arranged and cross-referenced so as to be easily accessible. The volume is issued by the Cumulative Digest Corporation of New York city.

Capt. Edgar T. Conley, adjutant of the 30th U.S. Infantry, has prepared a valuable little work on "Training in Bayonet Fighting," which is thought so well of by Adjutant Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, that he has adopted the work for the guidance of the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of the state. In issuing it to the National Guard General Stewart says: "This paper contains matter of general interest and information, particularly in view of the great importance of a thorough knowledge of the use of the bayonet, as demonstrated in

the present war in Europe. This paper will be used as a text-book in instruction in bayonet fighting and officers should thoroughly familiarize themselves with it, and give every opportunity to enlisted men to study its contents carefully. The equipment necessary for bayonet fighting is being prepared at the state arsenal." Captain Conley served as an instructor at the camp for Infantry officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., last summer. Captain Conley in the preface to his work states that the system laid down is that in the English revised manual of December, 1915, which embodies the lessons of sixteen months of war. This brings bayonet training right up to date. Captain Conley also says, in part: "The hand-to-hand fighting and the charge and assault practice I have enlarged upon in an attempt to give a thorough idea of the training a soldier should have to make him an efficient rough and tumble fighter armed with a rifle and bayonet. To those who may think the charge and assault practice with fencing equipment too rough, I can only say that the soldier who is afraid to take part in this peace time fighting practice would be very likely through fear to lose his nerve and courage upon the battlefield, with most disastrous results to himself and his command." The little work contains forty-three pages and is the regulation pocket size.

"A History of the Great War," by Briggs Davenport, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a study of the genesis of the European conflict, of the causes which brought it about, and which, once it had started, impelled other nations to enter the arena and spurred national animosities already fearfully excited into furies of hatred and fear. Mr. Davenport begins by a review of Europe in the last four decades, tracing from their sources the several national policies which precipitated hostilities. He describes the clashing of Austria-Hungary's ambitions with the birth of the Pan-Serb idea and the part this played in impelling the Teutonic Allies to seize an opportunity for war. In the main the book is in support of the cause of the Entente Allies and of their diplomacy. It draws freely upon the store of controversial literature which has sprung up contemporaneously with the development of events, and makes no pretense to follow the military history of the conflict.

The Century Magazine for April admits to its columns the story of an escaped Russian convict, Marie Sukloff, who tells what is certainly an interesting story of her assassination of a Russian governor for which she offers the same excuse that Wilkes Booth gave for the murder of Lincoln. Arthur Gleason, who was knighted for gallantry by the Belgian Queen, relates in this number of the Century a story of the heroic conduct of the Belgian women under fire. And Prof. Roland G. Usher presents a somewhat novel view of the conduct of our military affairs during the Revolutionary War. Professor Usher seeks to rob us of the glory of victory over Burgoyne by the statement that some six or seven thousand British, without adequate provisions or ammunition, were surrounded in the woods by some twenty thousand Americans well supplied with food and powder and constantly reinforced from the surrounding countryside. During the campaigns, the English invariably marched where they pleased, and, except at Saratoga, the Americans retreated before them or followed. Nor were the English ever driven out of the country; they ended the war, not because they were defeated, but because they were convinced of the impossibility of ever holding the country without subduing it, and of the impracticability of trying to conquer and hold in subjection a land of continental dimensions, three thousand miles distant from their own source of supplies.

HOT TALK IN 1861.

The Confederate Veteran favors us with the following extracts from an editorial in the Columbus Crescent, written by the editor, Col. L. G. Faxon, of the Tennessee Tigers, C.S.A., who gives a good idea of the extreme bitterness injected into the war in the year 1861, and especially in the border states:

"The Irish are for us, and they will knock Bologna sausages out of the Dutch, and we will knock wooden nutmegs out of the Yankees. The mosquitoes of Cairo have been sucking the lager beer out of the dirty soldiers there so long that they are bloated and swelled up as large as a spring possum. An assortment of Columbus mosquitoes went up there the other day; but as they have not returned, the probability is that they went off with delirium tremens. In fact, the blood of those Hessians would poison the most degraded creature in creation.

"When the bow-legged, wooden-shoed, sauerkraut-and-Bologna-sausage-eating, henroost-robbing Dutch had accomplished the brilliant feat of taking down the secession flag on the river bank, they were pointed to another of the same sort, which their guns did not cover, flying gloriously and defiantly, and dared—yea, double-big-black-dog-dared—to take that flag down. The cowardly pups, the thieving sheep dogs, the sneaking skunks dared not do so.

"As to the qualification of this man Prentiss for the command of such a squad of villains and cutthroats as they are, he is a miserable hound, a dirty dog, a treacherous villain, a notorious thief, a lying blackguard, who has served his time in the penitentiary and keeps his hide continually full of Cincinnati whisky, which he buys by the barrel to save money. In him are embodied the leprous rascalities of the world, and in this living sore the gallows is cheated."

"This man Prentiss" was Gen. B. M. Prentiss, U.S.V., a soldier of the Mexican and Civil Wars, of whom General Grant in his "Memoirs" says: "He was a brave and earnest soldier. No man was more sincere in his devotion to the cause for which we were battling; none more ready to make sacrifices or risk life in it."

That some of the Confederate officers were impartial in "dealing damnation around" is shown by this characterization of his fellow soldiers of the Confederate Army by Major John Tyler, C.S.A., son of President Tyler: "With one West Point fool as commissary general and with another West Point fool and knave as adjutant general and senior general of the Army, neither of whom ever commanded a company or saw a musket fired in the field and the last of whom is a Yankee by birth, by blood, by parentage and by education, and another West Point pigmy now commander of all the artillery of the Richmond defenses, remarkable only for having the ability to complete at Vicksburg that which his coadjutor notoriously initiated in Kentucky and Tennessee, and this notorious coadjutor, another West Pointer of known dishonorable origin, malignant heart and incompetent head, who, by his stupendous military blunders, has done more than any and all others to place the country beneath the heel of the enemy, foisted by favoritism,

against the wishes of the country and the soldiery, into the chief command of the armies, I do not see what can extricate us but God. I am willing to perish; but this last West Pointer must perish with me, since he has led me to the grave. I will never consent that he shall be left to make terms with the enemy and to enter the enemy's service should we fall and perish through his lead."

WEST POINT FORTY YEARS AGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The coming June will be the fortieth anniversary of one of the great events in the history of the Military Academy, the trip of the battalion to the Centennial Fair in Philadelphia in 1876. This was notable as it was the first trip of the cadet body away from the Academy for any extended period. The trip lasted from June 27 until July 7—ten days. The journey was made to New York, or rather Jersey City, by the Mary Powell, and thence by the Pennsylvania Railroad, for there was no West Shore those days. The heat was something to remember, and to make things worse, the battalion alighted from the cars in a terrific downpour of rain, drenching everyone to the skin, and practically ruining a lovely new silken stand of colors, the different shades all running together.

The camp was made in Fairmount Park, and all hands had the range of the grounds when off duty. There was a great parade in the city on July 4th, in one of the hottest days on record. All hands were forbidden to drink anything while on the march, because of the heat, and the suffering in strapped-up full uniform was fierce. The bass drum in the band got busted on the trip, and several minor casualties occurred, but West Point was true to its traditions, and the wind up was all that the program called for.

The battalion was commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Neill, a gallant soldier of the old school of Cavalry commanders, and an Indian fighter of note. It was at the exhibition that the news of the Custer massacre was received. The loss of Custer and his brave boys filled everyone with horror, and a collection was taken up immediately to help the widows and orphans of the brave lads who went down on that memorable day.

The Class of 1876, remarkable from the fact that no graduate was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, was headed by John R. Williams, a Newburgh man. Among the general officers of the class are the Chief of Ordnance, General Crozier; the Chief of Staff, Major General Hugh L. Scott; and Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, who achieved honor and distinction in Arctic research.

In those somewhat remote days there was nothing that savored of athletics. The camp duty was, if anything, more severe than now. There were dress parade and guard mounting every morning, besides the usual drills and formations. Emory Upton had left his impress upon the battalion at that period, and the cadets of his time have reason to remember the marvelous precision of the infantry manual as exemplified by him. They should not forget it, for it was administered to them in camp at five o'clock in the morning.

Dancing was about the only relaxation, and the summer hops were held in the tower room of the old Academy building. The more stately affairs, such as the graduation hops, were held in the present Mess Hall. The girls were just as lovely as their granddaughters of to-day, and the cadets as gallant and attentive. The candy that was consumed by the cadets, or rather by the girls, was at one time made on the post by the Renner family, who made it in the little brick building next to the old post office. It was of exquisite quality. The ice cream of those days, made by the same people, was a sugary dream. Who couldn't be happy with excellent candy, perfect ice-cream and the loveliest girls of their time? The grass was just as green, the sky as blue and the river as beautiful as to-day. These colors never change. Would that time were as lenient with us. Sweet are the memories of the long ago. They shall abide with us to the end.

C. M. MILLER, U.S.M.A., Field Music, '74-'78.

A YEAR'S TRAINING FOR YOUNG MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In solving the problem of a citizen soldiery I would advocate the following plan, which is nearly on the same lines as that given in the admirable report just published by the Army League. I would divide the country into military districts either by states or by Federal divisions, arbitrarily, according to population. Enrol every male citizen at the age of nineteen in each year, and call upon each section, pro rata, for the number of men required, taking them from this nineteen-year-old class if other than volunteers are needed. It is estimated that nearly 800,000 young men now annually reach this age. We can hardly equip, house and officer more than 150,000 during the first year, so let that be our maximum to begin with. Exempt everyone not physically and mentally competent, also everyone having others dependent upon him, also all who are taking a satisfactory course of military training at college or university. I would refuse to accept anyone of notoriously bad character or who had been convicted of crime. Then allow thirty days for volunteering and accept volunteers up to the age of twenty-five or even thirty years. After that time has elapsed, draft by lot from those remaining in the nineteen-year-old class the number required to make up the quota. Give these men a solid year of training under the best possible conditions, and then send them back into civil life with the definite assurance that excepting for a few days with the colors yearly for a short term of years they would not be disturbed unless there was actual war. They should not be called upon for strike duty or any service of that nature. When these were retired the next contingent would be taken up in the same manner.

This would give us a definite number of thoroughly trained citizen soldiers in the shortest possible time, and the plan is so simple that it would readily be enlarged or diminished or suspended as occasion might require. It should be made thoroughly democratic by having the service rendered by every man in person. There should be no hiring of substitutes, and I believe that after the plan was well understood only a relatively small number would need to be drafted. During this year I should be in favor of giving only nominal pay. I would make service in this army so honorable that to be expelled from it would be a social disgrace difficult to live down. I am satisfied that the majority of young men could better afford to give a year out and out than to be called

upon for two or three months during several consecutive years, while their value as soldiers would be improved beyond computation.

I am quite aware that the slightest hint at conscription in any form has been considered as a sort of bugaboo that must not be even mentioned, but I am sure that public opinion is rapidly changing and that we are every day coming nearer to some form of military training for our young men. It is not a new thing for us. It was an accepted principle in the early days of the Republic that every man owed military service to the state, and the yearly muster was taken as a matter of course. With the perils now before us I firmly believe that the country would approve to-day of such measures as are needed to put us in a position of safety. I believe also that this method of training would benefit the men themselves, would promote the respect due to the flag and the uniform, and would improve not a little our self-respect as a nation.

W. W. MURDOCK, M.D.,
Late Assistant Surgeon, 15th Michigan Vol. Inf.
Scarsdale, N.Y.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There are a number of officers and enlisted men in the Service who have been mentioned in orders from time to time for distinguished service who have nothing to show for it. Now, doesn't it seem just and reasonable that the Government issue a medal and ribbon, such as are given for less noted services? Such men should have something visible to distinguish them. Most of those mentioned in such orders have looked death in the face in performing the duties that distinguished them. While not being entitled to the medal of honor or the certificate of merit, still they should have something, if only to hand down to their children. It will cause others to emulate them and thereby reflect honor on the Service. I would like to hear through the JOURNAL from others who might be interested in this subject.

MEDAL.

TRAINING OUR 20,000 RECRUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The War Department is now called upon to add approximately 20,000 men to the mobile Army in the United States. Almost forty per cent. inexperienced personnel is to be added to Infantry and Cavalry organizations.

It occurs to us to ask where these recruits will be trained. To discuss the question now may seem officious, as the Department is supposed to be composed of officers capable of most correctly disposing of the question. However, the perspective even of former line officers changes when stationed in Washington, and the same authority might handle the situation very differently if he were due to receive some of the raw levy in his own organization from what he would were some other officer to have the recruits in his unit for three years. Immediately prior to going to Tampa in '98 the organizations were swamped with recruits in the same manner that those at Fort Sam Houston were in 1911. That encampment near San Antonio received an influx of recruits, many of low mental, physical and moral standards. A year later, when the various regiments reached their home stations, many of those men began to receive their first disciplining and real systematic training, and during the following year medical boards and general courts-martial were more frequently than usual called upon to clean house and dispel material which should never have been accepted. Wooden heads, flat feet and light fingers had to be weeded out, many becoming an expense to the Government as pensioners or convicts.

We should make the newly authorized increase in an intelligent manner with the usual care at enlistment. After enlistment the recruits should not be sent as impedimenta to the troops on the border. Instead, a reasonable number of field officers, selected lieutenants, non-commissioned officers who are good drill instructors, cooks and a few privates should be sent immediately to the permanent stations of the regiments on border duty, and there the novices should be licked into shape. The privates mentioned should be returned to the permanent stations to do guard, fatigue and police duty during the training period, so that the recruits would need to do nothing but drill and target practice.

The training should not be done at recruit depots. Firstly, because their facilities are limited, and, secondly, because most depot training as carried out in our Army at present is neither thoroughly nor intelligently performed. Besides, the officers and men of a regiment cannot too early in the enlistment begin working together. It is in the early stages of training that the young soldier has instilled into his soul the esprit which is to actuate him during his service.

COMPANY OFFICER.

PREPAREDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While there is much discussion on the subject of preparedness and mobilization of our industrial resources, there is apparently little consideration given to the subject of mobilization of troops in so far as it pertains to rapid entrainment at stations, both permanent and temporary. Trackage is generally located with a view to facilitating supply of posts or stations, and is seldom capable of accommodating the trains necessary for the rapid entraining of troops and their impedimenta, and lacks the switching facilities for quickly making up the sections needed. I do not contend that these matters have been entirely neglected by the General Staff, since a War College problem suggests the subject to me, but that the subject has not received proper consideration from the line officer's point of view. Since he is the man who does the work, let us see what difficulties he has to contend with upon receipt of orders for a rapid mobilization. First, he must determine the number and kind of cars needed and must order them delivered. Second, he must issue the order for entraining.

This is where his troubles begin. He finds that there is not room on the sidings for his cars, and that the switching facilities will cause considerable delay because they are not arranged properly. While he can handle two train sections at the post a large number

of the cars will have to be left at a siding from three to ten miles away, and in all probability he will find himself short a few cars of the particular kind he needs because a certain number of the cars had to be left at the distant siding, and the railroad wasn't particular about which kind it left. Result, confusion and delay coupled with much profanity and disgust.

He has designated the points where impedimenta should be placed prior to arrival of trains, but due to insufficient and improperly located trackage he finds that the cars cannot be placed as planned and there results much needless handling of baggage with consequent delay.

If there is a loading chute for stock, and generally there is none, he finds that but one car can be loaded at a time; more delay. As a rule he will have to improvise or construct chutes and they will have to be placed after cars are spotted.

There are no facilities for rapidly loading wheel transportation, so there is still more delay. The designation of the kind and number of cars per section is often an intricate calculation based upon the number of cars that the railroad will take in a section together with the train tonnage which must not be exceeded. To solve this problem he must know the train tonnage for each class of car.

From this brief outline it becomes evident that each post or station should be equipped with trackage, loading platforms, chutes, and ramps always ready for use and thoughtfully located with reference to spotting each train section for one unit, whose size will depend upon the limitations of the railroad, and the character and strength of organizations. At regimental stations it should be possible to load several sections at a time, with sufficient trackage for making up the succeeding sections and spotting them promptly upon the departure of the first sections. Sections can be safely run at twenty-minute intervals.

Field Service Regulations state that troops can entrain as follows: Infantry, one hour; cavalry and light artillery, one and one-half hours; heavy artillery and engineers with bridge train, two hours. With the details carefully worked out, and all data always at hand, our troops could entrain as contemplated in the above, but under present conditions it is not possible. The basic principle of keeping units intact with their transportation and ten days' supplies must be kept constantly in mind.

The time is opportune for special appropriations for this purpose. The cost will be insignificant compared to the value of the result in time of impending danger. Has each regiment a plan already prepared so that it needs but a signature to make it effective, or will it have to be made at the eleventh hour, just eleven hours too late?

Why should not the railroads have all the data needed to intelligently make up sections prior to delivery? And why should we not have the trackage to spot them upon arrival? Let anyone who doubts the wisdom or necessity of the preparation specified solve the following problem at any regimental or larger station in the Army.

Situation.—War has been declared. Your command is ordered to proceed to X—. It is urgent that it reach X— as soon as possible. Two days' travel rations, ten days' field rations and ten days' forage will be carried.

Required.—Time from receipt of order until you order cars; until you issue your orders; until arrival of cars; your orders and telegrams; number of box cars, flat cars, baggage cars, stock cars, tourist cars, Pullman cars, train sections; hour of departure of each; organizations on and attached personnel each section; number and class of cars to compose each section.

The railroad company will haul train sections, 750 tons maximum capacity, limited to eighteen cars of all classes, not to exceed eight Pullmans or tourists in any section at twenty-minute intervals. Capacity and weight of cars loaded is presumed to be known, but might have to be obtained from the railroad company. Pullman (twelve sections) two officers or four men per section, weight 55 tons; tourist (sixteen sections) three men per section, weight 50 tons; stock, twenty horses or twenty-two mules, 35 tons; baggage, 10 tons; total weight 45 tons; box, 20 tons; total weight, 35 tons; flat, two carriages; total weight, 30 tons.

A. H. MUELLER, 1st Lieut., 10th Cav.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why this agitation to appoint generals from the grade of colonel only? Is it intended to expedite promotion, to prevent favoritism, or to get better generals?

It will not expedite promotion, because every colonel will hold on till the last gasp instead of going on the retired list. Besides, the Army is glutted with promotion, and the sooner we get back to thinking of something else the better.

There is no one in the Army who has done anything to deserve any promotion beyond what he already has. Lineal promotion from second lieutenant to colonel is all and more than anyone can claim a right to. The fact that Willie has a bigger stick of candy than Johnnie has is not vital to the nation.

The real question is, How can we get the best generals? By what change of law can we get a better outfit than Schofield, Howard, McCook, McArthur, Wood, Bell, Fred Grant, Bliss, Funston, Wotherspoon, Pershing, A. L. Mills, Crozier, Aleshire, who were appointed from below the grade of colonel; or Miles, Corbin, Young, Bates, Ruger, Frank Wheaton, Loyd Wheaton, Merritt, Shafter, Otis, Brooke, Ainsworth and Wade, who, while appointed from the grade of colonel, reached that grade by skipping intermediate grades; or Forsyth, M. V. Sheridan, Carter, Barry and McCain, who got their colonel's grade while still young men through permanent appointment to the Staff Corps; or Chaffee, Goethals and Gorgas, who were appointed major generals from colonel? How will the proposed law restricting the selection of Chief of Staff to the major generals give us any better men than the seven we have had, each and every one of whom got his rank through so-called favoritism; that is, wholesale jumping of his superiors?

No man can ever reach the grade of colonel by normal promotion in time to make a good general, and there has been no general that amounted to anything that did not get to his grade by some fortunate circumstances of promotion which at some time in his career put him ahead of what the insurance companies call his expectation. Give the Army the best generals and best bureau chiefs that can be found anywhere in the list; and if Willie does not get all the candy he wants let him cry. One man of average ability picked from the captains and serving twenty years as a general will give better service than ten different men of greater ability picked

from the grade of colonel and each serving two years before retirement.

The curse of the Army to-day is the constant change of policy, due primarily to the constant shifting of personnel. The development of socialistic ideas that every man should have an equal chance: That Jim should take his feet out of the trough so Tom can put his in.

Give us back the good old days when General Jesup served as Quartermaster General continuously for forty-two years, and there was one period of eighteen years when there was no change in any bureau chief.

FIELD OFFICER.

GIRLS' NATIONAL DEFENSE LEAGUE.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY:

To those who have written their congratulations and approval of the "Girls' National Guard" we want to tell you, one and all, how deeply your cordial words were appreciated. We pray there will be no war, but if it should come and you men are called to the front, the thought of unprotected women and children need not be the added burden it once was. You will remember that there is a mighty corps of girls who stand ready to care for them, and in turn are quite capable of taking care of themselves.

We want to prove that if men are brave enough to face the horror of the battlefield we are brave enough to face the terrible hardship. The honor of our country is a sacred trust, and one we each must have faith in. Whatever the duty assigned to you soldiers, no matter how humble, if it be well done, you, too, are holding the white robes of honor and service high from the ground. And that is what we are striving to remember, never by word or action to let fall one fold of loyalty to be trailed in the mire of criticism. You hold your Stars and Stripes high, and we will keep our faith!

Loyally yours for America,

THEODORA BOOTH.

Miss Theodora Booth, whose several communications on the subject of what she calls the "Girls' National Guard" have appeared in our columns, is a daughter of Ballington Booth and Maud Ballington Booth, the heads of the religious reform and relief organization known as "The Volunteers of America." She is a young woman of less than voting age, who is possessed of exceptional ability and an unusually zealous and energetic disposition, and who is imbued, as her letters show, by a burning spirit of patriotic devotion. We believe that there is a great possibility in the organization Miss Booth is proposing if she can obtain proper assistance in organizing it. She has received most encouraging letters from President Wilson, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., eighteen or more governors of states and other persons of influence.

ARMY RECRUITING DATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is interesting to compare the figures for Army recruiting in different localities as showing how many men join the Army from the actual number in the districts. A computation of the number of applicants per 1,000 of population accepted at the different Army recruiting stations during the last quarter of 1915 is given below.

The Joplin station broke all records during 1915. The largest number ever accepted in one month were received during September, 1915. The largest number in any one year were accepted during 1915, a total of 223, the nearest being 208 in 1911. The lowest accepted in any month in 1915 was eleven applicants and in every previous year there has been one or more months when less than ten were accepted. The total number of applications at the Joplin station in 1915 was 1,256; of these 223 were accepted and 1,033 were rejected.

ARMY RECRUITING.

Standing of Army recruiting districts for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, figured according to population of district: Standing, district, number men accepted per 1,000 of population (figured to third place of decimals):

1, Charlotte, N.C., 3.763; 2, Lexington, Ky., 2.792; 3, Savannah, Ga., 1.552; 4, Joplin, Mo., 1.527; 5, Knoxville, Tenn., 1.430; 6, Terre Haute, Ind., 1.392; 7, Huntington, W. Va., 1.315; 8, San Francisco, Cal., 1.223; 9, Roanoke, Va., 1.060; 10, Peoria, Ill., 1.000.
11, Davenport, Iowa, .883; 12, Little Rock, Ark., .805; 13, Atlanta, Ga., .768; 14, Evansville, Ind., .717; 15, Kansas City, Mo., .700; 16, Oklahoma, Okla., .638; 17, Dallas, Texas, .629; 18, Indianapolis, Ind., .607; 19, Spokane, Wash., .555; 20, Omaha, Neb., .548.
21, Harrisburg, Pa., .482; 22, Wichita, Kas., .457; 23, St. Louis, Mo., .445; 24, Portland, Ore., .429; 25, Nashville, Tenn., .425; 26, Albany, N.Y., .389; 27, Richmond, Va., .383; 28, Toledo, Ohio, .362; 29, New Haven, Conn., .359; 30, Memphis, Tenn., .335.
31, Chicago, Ill., .314; 32, Portland, Me., .290; 33, Minneapolis, Minn., .275; 34, Louisville, Ky., .263; 35, Columbus, Ohio, .253; 36, Cincinnati, Ohio, .252; 37, Los Angeles, Cal., .241; 38, Syracuse, N.Y., .240; 39, Detroit, Mich., .216; 40, Scranton, Pa., .200.
41, Providence, R.I., .196; 42, New Orleans, La., .194; 43, Denver, Colo., .192; 44, Cleveland, Ohio, .181; 45, Seattle, Wash., .155; 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., .151; 47, Buffalo, N.Y., .151; 48, Salt Lake City, Utah, .118; 49, Baltimore, Md., .116; 50, New York city, N.Y., .114.
51, Newark, N.J., .106; 52, Pittsburgh, Pa., .101; 53, Boston, Mass., .085; 54, Philadelphia, Pa., .076.

WHAT THE MAYORS RECOMMEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The convention of the Mayors' Committees on National Defense held at St. Louis on March 3 and 4 was unusually significant of the temper of the times with respect to preparedness. Twenty-nine mayors and 270 delegates represented the mayoralties of fifty-eight cities. Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, California, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Utah, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Arkansas, Massachusetts and New York were among the states from which these delegates came.

Those who have given no thought to the matter may be surprised at the unanimity with which universal military training was demanded by all of the delegates. Upon the necessity and wisdom of thus training our youth the South, the West and the East came into

instant agreement. That the origin of every right lies in a duty fulfilled was generally recognized, and it was patent even to those new to the problems of defense that the duty of defending his country, if need be with his person, inexorably rests upon every man of military age who enjoys its protection. This proposition was so plain that it was not even debated, nor was its equally obvious corollary that a man in his youth should be trained thoroughly in military work. It was seen to be criminal folly, from the national as from the individual standpoint, to send a man into action knowing neither how to fight skilfully and with effect, nor how to care for himself in the field that his personal danger should be reduced to the minimum.

But there remains to be popularized still another form of universal service, it seems to me, before we can bring a united patriotism to bear effectually upon our problems of defense. To the universal military service of our younger men there must be added the universal public service of our men who are beyond military age. The American habit of mind which leads a man throughout his whole career to work only for himself, with no thought that the nation is entitled to a portion of so much of his time, his energy and his talents as remains after he has provided for his living, must be made to give way to the sense of public obligation.

The man who, having become established in life, continues to work for his own hand only, amassing a fortune without rendering an unselfish service to the nation, should not complain if he is considered a public enemy, as so often is the case. That such a one should be feared by other classes and held under suspicion by the Government is not unnatural. It is not enough that a man who has spent his life in the work of accumulation should make lavish money gifts to public causes as he steps upon the golf links. It is not the money of a talented man that a nation needs, but the benefit of his talents; it is not his financial assistance, but his personal service that his Government is entitled to require of him.

The theory of money service has been too firmly held by us from the days of the Civil War, when a man might escape military service by hiring a substitute, until the present day, when by paying his taxes and tossing the public a sop by way of a charity he acquits himself of his national obligation.

Such a conception of duty no longer will do. If this nation is to be made secure every individual must put his hand to its consolidation. To-day it is but a mob unorganized, though composed of the most talented individuals in the world, while its government rests upon intellects which are mediocre because those which are higher in the intellectual scale hold their brains for sale only, and let cheaplings do the work of governing. It is no wonder that we should be subject to all kinds of social cataclysms, that at this critical juncture in our history we should offer the world such a spectacle of ignorance of the science of government as is to be seen daily in Washington.

It is upon this new spirit, which leads to personal service rendered the nation without thought of reward, such as is being shown by those who so willingly have left their work to strengthen as best they may the endangered national edifice, that the United States must now rely for its safety. Unfortunately, as yet those possessing this spirit are far too few for the immense work in hand.

The next point worthy of note in the resolutions of the committee is the demand that we be made the first naval Power of the world. This met with unanimous and unqualified approval, as did all other clauses. Its adoption signified the realization by those present of the immense worth of our country and its institutions, of our country's vulnerability by sea, of the immeasurable value of sea power, and of the incomparable cheapness of the security which an undefeatable navy affords.

How long will it take Mr. Daniels's program of four capital ships a year to overcome Germany's start in 1914 of sixteen (or fifteen) capital ships, her wartime growth and her future rate of construction, assuming the latter to be no greater than that of her recent peacetime growth? And how long will it take the program of July 30 last of the General Board, of eight capital ships a year, to overtake the naval strength of that nation? With respect to construction, there is a suggestion in Mr. Daniels's report that his meagre program is sufficient to absorb existing facilities, while of their program the General Board say that it is at the limit of all available facilities. As a nation's naval strength must ultimately rest upon its capacity for naval construction, it is most important that we not only ascertain the facts affecting our own facilities, but take all steps necessary to expand those facilities until our yards and shops shall have become capable of turning out in abundance every necessary instrumentality of naval warfare.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

"ATROCITIES" OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Brunswick, Ga., St. Patrick's Day, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Fifty years is a long time to remember incidents; therefore we can make allowances for the frailty of human nature, and pardon these two Confederate veterans who were comparing their experiences in the Vicksburg campaign.

The besieged garrison was woefully short of percussion caps, and various and many wonderful escapes were made in carrying out the hazardous business of running them in. The first veteran stated that shortly after leaving the city in this pursuit he was captured by a Yankee picket, hauled before the commanding officer, and, being caught in their lines in citizen clothing, there was nothing to be expected but a drum-head court followed by sudden death.

However, this particular Confederate put up such a pitiful story of going home to his sick wife and starving children that the officer, being touched by the harrowing details, offered him the alternative of being the executioner of another prisoner, whom they were preparing to bump off in an extremely dubious fashion. We have all heard of the humane British method of blowing Indian mutineers from the mouth of cannon, but few of us knew (according to these veterans) that this method was resorted to in our Civil War, to try and put a stop to the Vicksburg cap traffic, and might as well be attributed to General Sherman, as every other atrocity was.

At any rate, whoever was the author, the plan was to have a trying out; but no man wanted to inaugurate the system by being the first to pull a lanyard, and hence the offer to our friend. He at first scorned the proposition, but being assured that the ascension would certainly take place either with or without his assistance, and realizing that his death would do the Confederacy

no good, and also assuring himself of the fact that it is better to be spoken of as among those present, he very reluctantly pulled the string.

Being asked as to the disposal of the remains, he said that he had closed his eyes at the moment of action, and when he opened them the remains must have gone hence, as they were nowhere to be noted, and therefore he was not qualified to answer this question in an intelligent manner.

This was cleared, however, by another veteran present, who got up and, shaking hands profusely with the narrator, hailed him as his savior, and stated that he himself was the remains of the remains, explaining that having been for some time previous to this affair on a meagre diet of mule meat it had imbued him with the characteristics of that noble animal as far as standing hard knocks was concerned, and also had trimmed him down to featherweight; in consequence of which he was blown into the "Father of Waters" intact, and aside from getting very wet, and not being able to make a landing until dark, because his clothes had not arrived with him, suffered no further harm, and was thus fortunately spared to help lick the Yankees again—around the camp fire.

JOHN C. STILES.

ARMY CHARITY VS. CIVILIAN PIETY.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent sermon delivered by the rector, Rev. J. H. Brown, of Christ Church, Pensacola, Mr. Brown took occasion to denounce the entertainment to be given at Fort Barrancas for the benefit of the Army Relief, and according to reports threatened his congregation with "fire and brimstone" should they attend such an affair during the Lenten season. It might be pertinent to add that the Army extends the hand of charity to humanity during all seasons, and it has been the writer's experience that a worthy appeal to officer or soldier has always met with as generous a donation as means would permit. For example, during the recent floods at San Diego, Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, driving his own team through the storm and over nearly impassable roads a distance of fifty-four miles, carried to the flood sufferers at San Ysidro and Otay food and clothing, which had been bought with money (upward of \$100) spontaneously donated by the officers and men of Fort Rosecrans, a two-company post.

It would seem the Rev. Mr. Brown must have been hard pressed for a topic for his Lenten discourse when he had to go out of his way to denounce a charitable organization which accomplishes the splendid work of the Army Relief, the appeal this year to the citizens of Pensacola having been specially based on the existing Mexican situation. The entertainment disapproved of by the reverend gentleman consisted of the parade ceremony, "Escort of the national colors," and a band concert, followed by tea, bridge and dancing in the post gymnasium for such as might care for those amusements.

In spite of Mr. Brown's disapprobation, however, the entertainment this year proved unusually remunerative, over \$75 having been netted to the society.

MARGARET SCHENCK DAVIS.

CORREGIDOR MUSICAL CLUB.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Jan. 11, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

About eight months ago, at Fort Mills, on the island of Corregidor, P.I., a musical club was formed of less than a dozen persons, officers of the Coast Artillery and Infantry stationed at that place, or members of their families. Accident had grouped there at that particular time some persons, men and women, of rather exceptional talent, vocal and instrumental, and the remoteness of the island from any source of musical entertainment brought about a combination of this talent for its own amusement. The club was fortunate from the first in having for its president a worker as well as a musician, and one who inspired others with his own passion for work. In fact, the solitary club rule, the rock on which it was founded and exists, was that there should be no drones. The club also enjoyed the hearty encouragement and co-operation of the commanding officer, General Bailey. Meetings were held every two weeks at the home of some member, and everyone was expected to contribute something to the program at least once a month.

As the months passed incoming transports from the United States brought in new members, and in six months' time the membership had doubled. And not only were there singers and pianists, but a sufficient number of performers on other instruments to form an orchestra of eight pieces, and some of the best talent in the club was in this orchestra, so that its performances were always a source of great pleasure. Outsiders very soon showed so much interest in the club's achievements that a concert was arranged, to which the post was invited. This concert, given when the club had only been in existence two months, was so successful that another and more ambitious one was given at Christmas time, on two successive evenings—one for officers and their families and one for the soldiers. Every member of the club took part in these concerts.

Great proof of enthusiasm was given at a recent meeting, when a proposal was made to shift the entire responsibility of each recital from the shoulders of the president to those of individual members in turn; eight members agreed unhesitatingly to assume that responsibility, thereby providing for eight recitals within the next four months. At the end of that time others will assume the charge. The chief difficulty the club has encountered has been in getting music, and especially orchestral pieces arranged for a limited number of instruments. The nearest source of supply is Manila, but the shops have little to offer except of the "popular" class. For individual performances the members have drawn upon their own moderate supply or upon their memory, and a sort of musical exchange has helped out, some instrumentalists owning a few songs and some singers unexpectedly producing an occasional piano piece. And, of course, the music stores can always produce "collections," out of which something may be culled.

The latest recital of the club took place on Jan. 7, when the following program was given: Orchestra, "Loin du Bal" (Gillet); piano, "Volksweise" (Grieg), rendered by Miss Curtis; voice, Chansons (Eighteenth Century) (Weckerlin), "Bergere Legere," "Maman, Dites-Moi," Mrs. Pell; violin, "Minuet in G Major" (Beethoven), "Serenade d'Amour" (Von Blon), Lieutenant Williams; piano, "Des Abends" (Schumann), "Valse," (Henselt),

Mrs. Nelson; voice, "Uncle Rome" (Sidney Homer), "Where My Caravan Has Rested" (Lohn), Major Jenks; piano, "Valse Romantique" (Chaminade), Mrs. Randall; voice, "A Rose in the Bud" (Forster), "If I but Knew" (Wilson G. Smith), Mrs. Clark; piano, "The Butterfly" (Lavalley), Mrs. Stuart; violin, "Double Concerto in D Minor" (Bach), Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Terrell, first violins, Dr. Ingold, piano (president of the club).

This little sketch is offered as a possible suggestion to members of the Service in other far away and more or less self-dependent posts. As a last word let me say that the club which it describes is not only a musical club, but a harmonious one—and the keynote of its harmony is: Everybody works!

MUSICAL CLUB.

LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

The German army and the British fleet are the two forces that have made good in the present war, and from these two facts Frederick Palmer deduces "The War's Lessons To Us" in an article published in Collier's Weekly. "The British navy's preparedness has saved England from invasion, the German army's has carried the war on to foreign soil. Looked at from an absolutely business standpoint, the most profitable investment, provided they were really going to war, that Germany and England ever made was their readiness, one on the land, the other on the sea. When the war is over England and Germany, their soil having been properly defended, need not put their energy into reconstruction of property before they can start even. Therefore, if war must come, preparedness pays. It is a good investment. The value of universal service for war has been proved. After my return home I heard a man complaining that the best blood and brains of Europe were being sacrificed. Why not? They have the most to fight for. Universal service has meant the physical regeneration of Europe. If the United States had universal service," Mr. Palmer tells us, "universal physical training and say a year's military training for every young man, it would mean that we should be twenty per cent. more productive twenty years from now. For an example of the results of disciplined physical drill at home see the callow candidates for West Point before they enter and after they are graduated. Freshmen and seniors in no other college afford any such contrast. But universal service does not make for democracy, you say. What about France? The English new army men ought to know, and they are for it: those millions who did not know the manual of arms and enlisted at the call of danger. The volunteer system did not keep England out of war any more than the universal service system sent France to war. Universal service may teach universal pacifism."

"This war has taught the folly of trusting for defense to improvisation and invention after a war has begun," as Mr. Palmer shows. To prove this he cites that no new methods have been used in checking the German submarine campaign, while Zeppelins, although useful in killing non-combatants, have proved useless in marine warfare, as had been expected. No suggestions by lay geniuses have resulted in protecting cities from aircraft, except by high angle fire and counter-aeroplane attack. Similarly, gas has proved effective just once, when it was used the first time by the Germans at Ypres, and then it won only because it was a surprise. "The nation which trusts to any board of geniuses—Edisons, Fords or Wrights—for its defense will be beaten by guns, rifles and trained men. Of course when I returned home I met the military faddists who wanted to know if it wasn't true that the rifle had become obsolete. Put your head up over a trench anywhere on the western front for one minute when you are within range, and see whether the rifle is obsolete."

"The only difference between a million and two million unprepared citizens to-day springing to arms in answer to their country's call is that in the case of two millions there will be more dead left behind in the flight from artillery fire. Without artillery two million men could not take five miles of modern trench front adequately defended by artillery and machine guns. War to-day is no amateur performance."

ENGLAND FOLLOWS OUR LEAD.

American Navy officers should be interested in the assertion of "Shear-Hulk," writing in the United Service Magazine, of London, that the modern school of gunnery in the British navy was inspired by the humiliating defeats of British vessels by American craft in the War of 1812. The lessons taught in those engagements were comprehended by a small group of clear-eyed officers who were able to see through the deadening mantle of traditions which threatened to strangle the efficiency of the British navy, although it was many years before they had their way, and, indeed, it remained for another generation to establish the Excellent school of gunnery, which, in its turn, laid the foundation for the work undertaken within the last few years by Admiral Sir Percy Scott and his progressive following. As Admiral Mahan has held, the lessons of naval warfare of the past nearly always have a bearing on the problems of the present, and it is as germane to naval construction to-day as it was a hundred years ago to appreciate that our victories in 1812, according to the admissions of the British officers of the period, were due to our far-sighted policy of building frigates that were practically identical in their qualities of speed and armament with the present type of battle cruiser. The American 44-gun frigates, for instance, of the Constitution class, one-third heavier in tonnage than British frigates of the same rate, had 32-pounder batteries as against the 18-pounder batteries of the British ships, aside from the fact that they carried more Long Toms and therefore practically always had the range of their enemies. The American frigates had crews of 500 men and boys, and the British frigates of the same type but 275 men and boys. When it came to sailing, the American craft always had the legs of their enemies—and marvel of marvels in that age, their gunners were provided with rude, primitive sights, which secured an accuracy of fire never before attempted at ranges hitherto believed ridiculous. When the would-be reformers of the British gunnery system, in 1830, sought to convey the worth of sights to Sir George Cockburn—burner of Washington, be it remembered—then First Sea Lord, he said to one of them: "My young friend, it seems to me you have gone gunnery mad; sights are little more or less than damned gimcracks." Not so very far removed in spirit from the attitude which prevailed in certain quarters in our own Navy Department a few years back, when the Navy's reformers began their ulti-

mately successful campaign to reform the evils of target practice.

RECENT DEATHS.

Med. Insp. Edward D. Payne, U.S.N., retired, who died at Towanda, Pa., March 24, 1916, was a veteran of the Civil War in which he had some noted experiences. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy, Sept. 20, 1861, and after serving at Philadelphia, Pa., was attached to the U.S. frigate Congress of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He participated in the Hampton Roads fight with the Merrimac, and was later attached to the U.S.S. Powhatan of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, taking part in the attack at Fort Sumter in April, 1863. While attached to the U.S.S. Metacomb, on the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, from September, 1863, to Jan. 26, 1865, he participated in the battle of Mobile Bay and numerous small engagements. He received special mention by the commanding officer of the Metacomb in his report on the battle of Mobile Bay. After the war, among the vessels Medical Inspector Payne served in were the Farragut of the Pacific Squadron, the St. Marys, the Saranac, of the Pacific Squadron, and the Jamestown. During his shore duty he served at naval hospitals at Washington, New York and Boston. He was retired for disability incident to the service, April 13, 1876.

Senior Capt. Joseph M. Simms, U.S. Coast Guard Service, died at New Bedford, Mass., March 24, 1916. During the Civil War he served in the Army of the United States. He was born in Massachusetts Sept. 14, 1840, and entered the Revenue Cutter Service in December, 1861, as a third lieutenant. He was retired in 1895.

Midshipman Philip L. Northern, a member of the first class of the U.S. Naval Academy, died at Annapolis, Md., April 1, 1916, at the naval hospital of peritonitis, which developed from an attack of appendicitis. Midshipman Northern was a very proficient student, standing among the first forty of his class, which has a membership of nearly 200. He was the son of P. L. Northern, of Snowden, and was appointed to the Academy from North Carolina, entering in the spring of 1912. His body was sent to the home of his parents April 2, following funeral services, which were conducted in the Academy chapel by the chaplain, the Rev. Sydney K. Evans. The entire regiment of midshipmen, as well as the complement of officers on duty at the station, attended the obsequies, and the regiment formed an escort to the Short Line railway station. Classmates of the deceased midshipman acted as pallbearers.

Mrs. Annie Maison Mills, widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, U.S.A., died at her home, No. 122 East Seventy-sixth street, New York city, April 2, 1916. Mrs. Mills was born in Philadelphia on Sept. 24, 1846. Her father, Pierre Maison, was a grandson of the Marquis Maison, one of the marshals of Napoleon the Great. Mrs. Mills is survived by three sons, Paul D. Mills, of Philadelphia, and S. Frederick Mills and Philip O. Mills, of this city. Paul D. and S. Frederick served with distinction in the Spanish-American War, the former having been awarded the Congressional medal for bravery. Two sisters, Mrs. William B. Churchman and Mrs. M. D. Kuhn, of Philadelphia, also survive. Funeral services were held on April 4 at West Point, the body being buried beside that of General Mills in the Military Cemetery.

Gen. Cecil A. Lyon, of the Texas National Guard, died at Sherman, Texas, April 4, 1916. He was born in Boston, Ga., and was in his forty-eighth year. He was a lumberman and interested in a number of other corporations, and was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., a number of clubs in Texas, and the Army and Navy Club of New York.

Evelyn Isabel Rittenhouse, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. H. O. Rittenhouse, U.S.N., died at Brooklyn, N.Y., on March 29, 1916. Interment was at Flemington, N.J.

Mrs. Lavina E. Buck, mother of Capt. Frederick L. Buck, U.S.A., died at Lowville, Pa., on Feb. 6, 1916.

(Continued on a later page.)

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A daughter, Eleanor Huse Leeds, was born to the wife of Capt. Charles T. Leeds, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Pasadena, Cal.

"The sixth and last concert of the San Antonio Symphony," says the San Antonio, Texas, Express, "was one of the most successful of the season. The soloists introduced were among the best that have appeared this year. Mrs. Marian C. Raborg, wife of Lieut. Paul C. Raborg, 7th U.S. Cav., sang 'Caratina' from 'The Queen of Sheba,' which ended in great applause for the soloist. Mrs. Raborg sings with much personal charm and has a rich voice with a range which allows a full musical tone in the low notes and a brilliant high tone which suffers no change of quality."

Of "Cam Clarke," the story of boy life in the pioneer days written by Naval Constr. John H. Walsh, U.S.N., the New York Evening Sun says: "It is one of those simple, unaffected stories which will appeal to all the ages of man and his mate. It is very finely done. The story is told in the first person by Mart Campin, a ragged little urchin who has the humor of Tom Sawyer, of William Allen White in his Boyville stories. But the hero is Cam Clarke, a boy of boys—good at times, bad more often, but usually indifferent to everything excepting adventure. There is much of the heartiness of the country in the telling of the tale; and a brisk plot and good spirits throughout. A score of interesting people are in it too."

Lieut. Alexander Jenkins Converse, who was reported as being wounded "somewhere in France," but recovering in a hospital in England, is the son of Mrs. Antonia T. J. Converse, of Washington, and a brother of Lieut. George Leroy Converse, 3d, 4th U.S. Cav., now stationed at Honolulu. Lieutenant Converse first saw military service in the Philippine Constabulary, being an honor graduate of the Constabulary School at Baguio, P.I. At the opening of the European conflict he cast his lot with the British army, and has served with those forces without mishap until his recent injury in France. He expects to return to the battle front as soon as he is released from the hospital, and in a letter to his mother expresses complete confidence that he will go through the war without further serious injury and return home safe and sound at its close. Mrs. Converse's friends sympathize with her in her anxiety over her son's present injuries, but she is descendant from a long line of military people, and tries to share her son's confidence in his continued good luck when in action.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Kuldell have arrived at San Antonio, Texas, and are residing at 113 Groveland place.

A daughter, Janet Elizabeth, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. B. C. Thorn, U.S.C.G., at Greenport, L.I., on March 29, 1916.

A daughter, Jane Maxwell Hall, was born to Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. Robert A. Hall, U.S.N., at Coronado, Cal., on March 8, 1916.

A son, Richard Norman, was born to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, U.S.N., at Bremerton, Wash., on March 25, 1916.

A daughter, Dora Zoraida Rodriguez, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel Rodriguez, P.R.R. Inf., at Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R., on March 12, 1916.

Mrs. O. M. Hustvedt, wife of Lieut. O. M. Hustvedt, was among those invited by the Norwegian Club, to meet Miss Molla Bjurstedt at the Imperial Hotel, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Friday morning, March 24, 1916.

Miss Vera Kreger, daughter of Colonel Kreger, of West Point, was the guest last week of Miss Jean Worthington, daughter of Rear Admiral Worthington, at her residence, 111 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. T. P. Bernard, with her two children and mother, Mrs. A. A. De Loffre, has left San Diego, Cal., for the Presidio of Monterey to remain during the absence of Lieut. T. P. Bernard, who is temporarily at Fort Douglas, Ariz.

Mrs. J. B. Huggins, wife of Captain Huggins, Med. Corps, and her daughter, Mrs. H. B. S. Burwell, wife of Lieutenant Burwell, 13th U.S. Cav., are guests at the Burlington, Washington, D.C., during their husbands' stay in Mexico.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Douglass T. Greene, 2d U.S. Inf., at Fort Shafter, H.T., on March 24, 1916. He is a grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., and Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, 2d U.S. Inf.

Mrs. W. K. Wright left Galveston, Texas, when the 23d U.S. Inf., was ordered to El Paso. After visiting Mrs. J. K. Woodward in Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Gillingham in Philadelphia, Mrs. Wright will be with her daughter, Mrs. A. R. Rule, in Westfield, N.J.

Lieut. John A. Brockman, Inf., U.S.A., who was a patient at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for some six weeks, is now on duty again much improved in health. He is an inspector-instructor with the N.G.N.Y. with headquarters in the Municipal Building, New York city.

Q.M. Sergt. D. H. Cotter, Q.M. Corps, and wife recently arrived at Fort Greble, R.I. Sergeant Cotter relieves Q.M. Sergt. Alfred A. Whetzel, who is scheduled for duty in the Philippines, due to sail on May 5 transport. Sergeant Whetzel and wife will visit relatives in New York city and St. Louis while en route to Frisco.

Lieut. Austin McC. McDonnell, Coast Art., U.S.A., has arrived in Baltimore, Md., from Panama on a month's leave and is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Vickery, at their home at Guilford. On his return to Panama Lieutenant McDonnell will be accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Eugene McDonnell.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was made Master Mason April 3, 1916, when the third degree was conferred upon him in Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, Aurora Grata Cathedral, Brooklyn, N.Y. Many prominent Brooklynites took part in the ceremony. Among them were Justice George Freifeld, of the Municipal Court, Brooklyn, Grand Master of the state of New York.

Mrs. Walter Fitzhugh Worthington, wife of Rear Admiral Worthington, entertained at a luncheon of twelve covers at her residence, 111 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y., March 30. The guests included Mesdames Townsley, of West Point; Griffin, of New York; Washington, Rock, Cox and Bailey, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Noyes, Hibbard, Riggs, Melcher and Gatewood, of Brooklyn. The table was beautifully decorated with a mass of pale yellow tulips in a blue Italian bowl.

Capt. C. E. Morton, 16th U.S. Inf., is confined in the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco with a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica. Captain Morton was recently relieved as a major of Philippine Scouts to permit him to return to the United States and assist in the settling of the estate of the late Gen. Charles Morton. Mrs. Morton, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Dougherty, will remain in San Francisco until Captain Morton leaves to join his regiment in Mexico, when she will join her son at 433 Dragoon avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Major John L. Hines, Inf., who is one of the most energetic officers having to do with the expedition to Mexico, served in the Moro campaign in the Philippines as quartermaster of the 23d Infantry, then under command of Col. Philip Reade (now brigadier general, retired), and rendered very valuable services. Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 30th Inf., now on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, and Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., on duty at Fort Leavenworth, were also on the staff of Colonel Reade during the Moro campaign and proved very valuable officers.

His Excellency Mr. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador at Tokio, Japan, was the recipient of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Feb. 29, 1916, reading, in part, as follows: "Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, have been graciously pleased to accept the works of Mrs. Burnett and to command me to express their thanks to Mrs. Burnett. I beg, therefore, to request Your Excellency to be good enough to convey to her the thanks of Their Majesties." Mrs. Burnett, who is the wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, 1st Cav., U.S.A., is the translator of the Japanese classical poems known as the "Jitsu-getsu-jo," which work was undertaken and accomplished as a memorandum to the late Emperor and Empress of Japan under the auspices of the present imperial patronage.

Miss Helen Josephine Price, daughter of Major and Mrs. Harrison J. Price, 13th U.S. Inf., will graduate from the Tudor Hall School for Girls, Indianapolis, Ind., on May 31. This is Miss Price's fifth year in boarding school, one of which was spent at the Academy of Mt. St. Ursula, of New York city. She is an accomplished musician and for the past two years, in addition to her studies at Tudor Hall, has been a pupil at the College of Musical Art, of Indianapolis. Immediately after graduation Miss Price will go to Fort George H. Wright, Wash., to be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Harris, wife of Capt. A. J. Harris, 14th Inf., and, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Lida Hardin, of St. Louis, will sail on the July transport to join her parents in Manila. The young ladies will be chaperoned en route by friends of Major and Mrs. Price.

(Continued on a later page.)

Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., retired, State Superintendent of Public Works of New York, favors the formation of a State Constabulary. He has also put himself on record as being against the plan proposed by Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury. General Stotesbury, who opposed the State Constabulary plan at a recent hearing, has drawn up a rival bill authorizing the Governor to detail part of the Organized Militia for service as a "State Patrol." "I do not think such a body would give such efficient service as a regularly constituted state police," said General Wotherspoon. "If this state patrol were to be part of the Militia it would be subject at all times to the call of the President of the United States, and so the state might be left without that protection which it is one of the specific objects of the state police to afford. Besides, the Militia is, in my opinion, not fitted to do constabulary work." Mr. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and an ex-cavalryman of the N.G.N.Y., is also against the plan proposed by General Stotesbury. "Police duty for our citizen soldiery," said Mr. Stimson, "is exactly the thing we ought at all times to try to get away from. Ordinary police duty never should be confused with the military service we exact of our citizen soldiery. The confusion of these two kinds of duty which has been permitted to exist so long has made the National Guard unpopular with and disliked by the very element of our population that would otherwise be most likely to enlist. By all means let us take the National Guard out of the field. Let us have a state police like that splendid force in Pennsylvania. It is a small force, but it covers the state, and it does the work magnificently."

Representative Clinton N. McArthur, of Oregon, on March 31, during consideration of the Rivers and Harbors bill in the House, made a speech against the proposition to give independence to the Philippines. He told the House that it would commit an "unwise, unstatesmanlike and unpatriotic act" in passing the Senate bill. Referring to the prospective passage of the independence bill he said: "Thus will end in shameful abandonment one of the noblest works an enlightened nation ever undertook on behalf of an inferior people whom it had rescued from ignorance and tyranny. The United States acquired the Philippines by the fortunes of war and drove out the Spaniards as a matter of military necessity, thereby assuming a great responsibility. We did not annex the islands because of any desire for national aggrandizement or conquest, but because we realized that the people were totally unfit to govern themselves, and, if left to work out their own salvation, would soon have fallen under the régime of the astute and selfish mestizo politicians—the only Filipinos now clamoring for independence—and the bloodthirsty tribesmen of Mindanao. This work stands forth as one of the splendid chapters of our national history and bears evidence of an altruism that speaks untold praise of our country. When historians of the future shall have spoken a dispassionate and final verdict upon the deeds and achievements of the first decade of our occupancy of the Philippine Islands no more inspiring chapter of our national history will be found."

A marked change in the attitude of the Department of Education of the state of New York toward military training in the schools was noted in a speech made by John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, before the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly in Albany on March 30 on the two Slater-Welsh bills providing for compulsory physical and military training in all the schools of the state. Previously the State Department was opposed to the plan of giving instruction in military tactics to the pupils of the high schools of the state. In his speech Dr. Finley pointed out that if compulsory military training was made general, that is effective on all boys in the state whether in school or not, "he had no further objection to make." He also expressed his approval of the plan of the bill under discussion providing for a "thoroughgoing plan for the physical training of our boys and girls." Dr. Finley's chief point against the bill was that it mentioned school boys as a class, whereas he thought every boy whether in school, at work, or in idleness "had the same obligation to serve his country." Dr. Finley concluded his speech with the expressed hope that: "experiment be made with a few camps open to boys at work, or in school, or in college. Such camps might well become splendid continuation schools for democracy, places for the nurture of a more vigorous and patriotic citizenship."

Admiral George Dewey, the Admiral of the U.S. Navy, in a letter to Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Committee, says: "The Admiralty War Staff (Naval War Staff) of the British Admiralty, which corresponds closely to the General Board of the U.S. Navy, was organized in 1912 by order of the First Lord of the Admiralty. The duties of the Naval War Staff comprise the preparation of war plans, war arrangements and collection of war information. The War Staff is responsible, through the First Sea Lord, to the First Lord for the performance of these duties. They have no executive or administrative functions, their duties being purely of an advisory nature. The duties of the Naval War Staff are thus very similar to those of the General Board of our Navy, except that the War Staff is not concerned with types or numbers of vessels constructed for the navy. The 'Admiral's Staff' of the German navy (sometimes called General Staff) is responsible directly to the Emperor for the preparation of plans for war operations, mobilization, training and intelligence. It is a small body, having no executive function or administrative duty and unconcerned with finance. The Admiralty Staff is independent of the office of Naval Secretary, which is the executive branch of the German navy. The functions of the Admiralty Staff are practically the same as those of our General Board."

The Secretary of War has written to Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, declining the offer of the club to supply two aeroplanes and crews for the Mexican campaign. Secretary Baker says: "The Department is fully appreciative of your kind offer, but as you are probably aware, Congress has appropriated the sum of \$500,000 for aviation purposes, which makes it unnecessary at the present time to take advantage of your kindness. Orders for additional aeroplanes have already been placed and the purchase of other machines is contemplated. In view of the lively

interest already shown by the Aero Club of America in the aviation service of the Army, I feel that it would be unnecessary for me to express the hope that you and your organization will continue your efforts to increase and improve this branch of the Service, which has become so very important in modern warfare. Your continued co-operation in this matter is solicited, and it is hoped that in due time we shall have an aviation service in the Army that will be commensurate with our standing as a nation."

An organization of college men has been formed in New York to urge the adoption by Congress of the proposed legislation to extend the system of training college men to be officers of a Volunteer Army. The alumni organization of Ohio State University, with representatives in every state, is aiming to get in touch with Congressmen and win support for the bills providing for this training. Dr. William Oxley Thompson, president of the Ohio State University, and Capt. George L. Converse, U.S.A., retired, who is commandant of cadets at the same university, are aiding the movement. "If this bill is passed," says Captain Converse in a report on the subject, "sixty-four institutions now giving military instruction will be in a position to avail themselves of its provisions. My view is that the annual output in the immediate future can be conservatively put at 3,500. The probable total number of men available at the end of ten years, men who will have received the full training under the system, may be put conservatively at 45,000."

Major James A. Logan, jr., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who is attached to the American Embassy at Paris, and Lieut. Bernard L. Smith, U.S.M.C., Naval Attaché at Paris, have completed their examination of the damages to the British passenger steamer *Sussex*, supposedly torpedoed by a German submarine, in which some passengers were killed and injured. The above named officers have examined the steamship both under and above water. These officers and Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sayles, jr., U.S.N., Naval Attaché at Paris, are now inquiring into facts related to the explosion. The results of their work, together with numerous photographs, have been forwarded to Washington. Monsieur Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, on April 5 made public, with the permission of Secretary of State Lansing, the report of Rear Admiral Cresset, of the French navy, on the attack on the *Sussex*. This states that both passengers and officers on the *Sussex* saw not only the wake of a torpedo, but the torpedo itself.

There is nothing like a precedent to relieve a public official from a dilemma. Secretary Daniels has found this out in connection with the donation of ten cents offered to the Navy Department, through the New York Tribune, by the now famous Marjorie Sterrett, who sent to the Tribune her week's allowance of pocket money, which was ten cents, to "help build a battleship for Uncle Sam," since, being a girl, she could not be a soldier. On Feb. 10 Secretary Daniels returned the money (in the form of the stamps sent) to Marjorie, pointing out that "the revenues required for such naval construction * * * will be obtained by taxation." His precedent for this action is based on two letters written by John D. Long in May, 1898, when he was Secretary of the Navy, refusing to give the Department's official sanction to schemes for building two battleships to present to the country.

Horace Fletcher, the food expert, has offered his services in this capacity to the committee on industrial preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, of which Howard E. Coffin is chairman, and they have been accepted. The Secretary of the Navy is expected to appoint in the near future 245 state directors, five engineers to each state, one each from five of the American scientific societies, who will conduct the field work of the committee on industrial preparedness. Through this organization a complete inventory of the industrial resources of the nation is to be made. The chemists' organizations of the United States are ready to give their services to the country in this same connection, which would be of enormous advantage in the way of testing materials and as contributions to the Government's preparations of explosives and other war munitions and supplies.

Major General Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., left Washington April 6 on an inspection tour of the Marine Corps stations in the South. He expects to return to Washington on April 20. While on his trip he will visit Charleston, Port Royal, Pensacola, Key West and New Orleans. When the Atlantic Fleet returns from southern waters a number of Marine Corps officers will be ordered ashore and assigned to new posts. Major George C. Reid, U.S.M.C., division officer of the First Division of the fleet, will be assigned to command the target range at Winthrop, Md., relieving Major Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C. Capt. Nelson P. Vulte will be relieved by Capt. James McB. Huey, U.S.M.C., at Portsmouth Barracks. First Lieut. Philip H. Torrey will be detached from New York and assigned to duty of instructor at Marine Officers' School at Norfolk.

"One who served as captain in the 2d Corps of the Army of the Potomac" in a letter to the New York Sun expresses admiration for the marching ability shown by the Army in the expedition into Mexico, and adds: "The hardest march we ever made was thirty-six miles on June 30, 1863, from Frederick, and my brigade had the hardest part of it, guarding baggage at the tail end of everything, so that we didn't make camp till eleven o'clock p.m., having started at six o'clock a.m. It was tough, and the 6th Corps, which arrived late at the battlefield of Gettysburg, had a forced march which was about as long and no doubt more severe, but Maryland and Pennsylvania are not an alkali desert. I have a notion that twenty-six miles on that waterless tramp was 'some hiking.' If the boys grumbled a bit, what of it? It's a soldier's privilege. We used to. They got there all the same. So did we, and then forgave the commissaries."

The M. W. Kellogg Company, of New York city, manufacturers of piping for power plants, who employ some 300 hands, have taken a very commendable course towards preparedness. They have issued a circular stating that if any of their employees desire to attend

business men's training camps for this year they will be given every opportunity to aid them. The firm also encourages enlistment in the National Guard, and a number of their men belong to the 7th Infantry, 1st Field Artillery and other commands. It is such disinterested and practical patriotism on the part of large employers of labor that will greatly aid in the training of citizens in military work and will better prepare them for service when required.

It is unnecessary to argue as to the motives that may or may not have influenced Admiral Fiske to make the statements he did concerning the conditions in the Navy when he appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. What the country is interested to know is whether Admiral Fiske correctly reported these conditions. The Secretary only weakens his own statements to the contrary by raising the question as to the purity of Admiral Fiske's motives. This is too much in the line of what is said to be the lawyer's policy; "when you have no case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

The Judge Advocate General recommends that the death of Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 11th Cav., at Columbus, N.M., be regarded as having occurred in line of duty, and not as a result of his own misconduct. Lieutenant Zell had had over fifteen years' service. There is nothing to indicate that he was, previous to shooting himself, guilty of any misconduct which might have brought on the abnormal mental condition which resulted in his suicide. The opinion of the J.A.G. General is that the officer was suffering from acute melancholia incident to service in line of duty.

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps successfully passed the final examination for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Navy, and will be commissioned in the near future: John Harper, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. H. Miller, Providence, R.I.; P. Richmond, Vienna, Va.; F. M. Harrison, Washington, D.C.; L. E. Drumm, Syracuse, N.Y.; G. W. Taylor, Butler, Ala.; W. A. Vogelsang, Farmingdale, N.J.; E. A. M. Gendreau, Providence, R.I.; G. C. Wilson, Leesville, La.; R. J. Trout, Baltimore, Md.; and V. H. Carson, Richmond, Va.

Asst. Paymr. W. D. Alexander, of Wyoming, has tendered his resignation, with a view, it is understood, to applying for a commission in the Army when the increase, now pending before Congress, is authorized. Mr. Alexander was a graduate of the Naval Academy in 1915, and is one of the recent appointees to the Pay Corps. C. R. Murray, a graduate of Penn State College, who is now a civil engineer, will be appointed to the vacancy in the Pay Corps. He is a relative of Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., retired, and of Paymr. W. B. Rogers, U.S.N., retired.

Admiral Winslow, commanding the Pacific Fleet, reporting to the Navy Department April 2 on conditions along the west Mexican coast, said that, although the situation at present was quiet, there were signs of unrest among the natives, particularly in the vicinity of Guaymas and Topolobampo. Investigations by commanders of naval vessels in Mexican waters, both on the east and west coasts, of reports that Felix Diaz is in Mexico heading a new revolution have failed even to establish that Diaz is in that country.

A press despatch from Pensacola, Fla., April 7, reports that early on that morning the new dirigible airship, which was recently brought to the Naval Aviation Station there, broke away from its moorings in a high wind, and rising rapidly was soon lost to view. Telephone messages were sent to Mobile and other points westward to be on the lookout for the airship. No one was on board, but the dirigible was fully inflated, the despatch says, and there was nothing to prevent its remaining aloft for a long time.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., Military Attaché at London, and recently ordered to duty in the United States, will be assigned to the San Diego, Cal., Aviation School, and Colonel Glassford, temporarily assigned there, probably soon will be returned to his duties as chief signal officer of the Western Department at San Francisco.

"Senator Lodge is right," the New York Herald declares, "in pronouncing as 'worthless' the Hay Army bill, passed by the House. So far as meeting the manifest needs of the country is concerned it does not even make a good start. The Chamberlain bill is much better. It does not go far enough, but it will be a start in the right direction if not emasculated by the Senate."

Commenting with approval upon Admiral Fiske's testimony in committee hearings, Aerial Age, says: "Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske is a real patriot and the country appreciates him. The fact that the present Administration has been against him on account of his faithfulness to his position has been noted and the Admiral has the country's sympathy and support."

At the closing exercises of the Naval Medical School to be held in Washington, D.C., Wednesday, April 12, at eleven a.m., the Secretary of the Navy will deliver the school certificates and address the class. Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, of the Navy, will speak and the formal address will be delivered by Dr. H. A. Royster, of Raleigh, N.C.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has refused to accept the resignation of Naval Constr. John A. Spilman, U.S.N., stationed at the New York Yard. There is a pressing need for constructors and the Secretary has declined to accept several other resignations. He stated that he will not accept the resignations of experts from the Navy.

After a careful survey of the slides in the Gaillard Cut, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Canal Zone, said on April 3 that the canal would be reopened on April 15, as previously announced.

DEMONSTRATION OF LEWIS AUTOMATIC GUN.

An interesting and instructive demonstration of the Lewis automatic machine gun, given in the armory of the 71st Regiment, New York city, on April 5, was attended by a number of officers of the Regular and National Guard Service. The demonstration was arranged by Lieut. Edward C. Delafield, of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, of which Major Charles Elliot Warren is commander; Colonel Bates, of the 71st, extending the use of the armory drill hall and the rifle range for the demonstration. Major Warren introduced Mr. Charles Nelson, the technical expert of the manufacturers of the gun, the Savage Arms Company, and his assistant, Col. Charles J. Dooley. Major Warren explained that the gun had been adopted and was now being used by the British army and by the Royal Flying Corps in both France and Belgium, and that it has also been supplied to the Canadian government for overseas service, and was to be tried out by our own Government.

Mr. Nelson, for the Savage Arms Company, explained the various parts of the gun, taking it apart and showing each of the sixty-two mechanical parts of the gun proper, as well as the several accessories. Mr. Nelson assembled all the parts again in the gun and had it ready for firing in less than two minutes. Its simplicity may be judged from the fact that no tools were used, either in taking the gun apart or assembling it; all that was required was the use of the point of a cartridge.

After the exhibit, in answer to various questions Mr. Nelson explained that the gun had fired 17,000 rounds continuously for three hours without jamming or overheating. A barrel was good for 3,000 rounds, and a new one could be quickly inserted in the gun. The gun itself weighs twenty-five pounds; the magazine loaded with forty-seven cartridges weighs two and a half pounds.

Firing was conducted in the armory range with the British cartridge, 188 rounds being fired, and these were concentrated on the target in the space of about two feet by a foot, so steady was the gun, despite the disadvantage of a concrete floor, which prevented the spades on the gun mount from getting any grip. A sweeping fire can be had in a moment in any direction, from any position, with the gun resting on the shoulder or back of a man or from any sort of mount or rest; up a tree, or from aeroplanes, cars, autos, windows, roofs, armored cars, ships or any conceivable place.

One of the most essential features of the gun is that it can be fired without the use of water for cooling purposes. It is so light that it is easily carried by a single soldier, another man carrying magazines in leather cases, each case holding six magazines. No tools or kit is needed on the firing line. No part of the mechanism is complicated or hard to understand. There is very little noticeable recoil when the gun is fired. For general use in the field a light folding mount is used. The gun is put into action by the simple pull of the trigger, and continues to fire until the pressure on the trigger is released. Shots may be fired singly, or in groups, or by continued automatic fire, which need only be interrupted for four seconds for the replacing of loaded magazines for the empty ones. The feed system of the magazine is entirely positive in any position of the gun.

Among the officers who were present at the demonstration were the following: Col. W. G. Bates and H. S. Sternberger, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, Capt. G. H. White and Lieut. A. T. Rich, U.S.A.; Capt. F. E. Evans, U.S.M.C.; Col. E. K. Austin, Lieut. Col. R. W. McLean, W. P. McCann, Majors J. E. Schuyler, A. Reagan, A. T. Weston, W. R. Wright, F. L. V. Hoppin and W. S. Beckman, Lieut. Col. E. B. Bruch and Capt. F. A. De Russy, N.G.N.Y.

COMMENDED FOR HAYTIAN SERVICE.

Based upon an endorsement of the commander of the Cruiser Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on the report of operation of the U.S. Marine Corps in Hayti, the Department has addressed commendatory letters to the below named officers and enlisted men:

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, Col. Eli K. Cole, Major Smedley D. Butler, Capt. William P. Upshur, Capt. Chandler Campbell, Capt. Frederick A. Barker, Asst. Surg. John T. Borden, U.S.N.; 1st Lieut. Adolph B. Miller, 1st Lieut. Edward A. Ostermann, commanding officer, 15th Company.

Gun. Daniel McCallum, U.S.N.; Chief Gun. Mate Ernest R. Frakes, U.S.N.; Bttn. Mate. 1st Class Albert G. Widner, U.S.N.; Gun. Sergt. Daniel Daly, Sergt. Ross L. Iams, Sergt. Myron J. Quackenboss, Corp. Simon E. Boyd, Pvt. Samuel Gross, Pvt. Charles Wilson, Pvt. Bernard E. Glassner, Pvt. Henry Kantorsky.

The Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps has also promoted the following enlisted men for meritorious conduct in the campaign covered in the report above referred to: Corp. Arno O. Grimm to sergeant; Corp. Ernest L. Russell to sergeant; Corp. Myron J. Quackenboss to sergeant; Pvt. Simon E. Boyd to corporal and Pvt. Harvey A. Snodgrass to corporal. All action, other than the issue of commendatory letters and the promotion of non-commissioned officers, on the recommendations of the brigade commander and the commanding officer, 1st Regiment, Marine Corps, has been withheld pending the return of the brigade of Marines from Hayti.

ANNUAL MANILA HORSE SHOW.

The annual horse show at Manila, P.I., was brought to a close on Feb. 27 with Military Day, on which the events were run off with a dash and smoothness made possible by the presence of those connected with the Service. The program included ten events, of which the jumping of the officers' mounts and the ladies' and children's jumping and riding classes were the most popular attractions. As soon as the program of the final day was completed Mrs. Shunk, wife of Col. William A. Shunk, 15th Cav., awarded the prizes to the winners of the events of the two days the show lasted. These included twenty cups, several ribbons and some cash awards. As their guests at the show Col. and Mrs. Shunk entertained Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Grote Hutcheson and Lieut. and Mrs. Chester P. Mills. Mrs. Shunk entertained at tea on the club veranda at the end of the afternoon.

The program and the prize winners on Military Day included the following: Breeding class mares—First, Lieut. Frank Brezina's Lady Fashion; second, Mr. Toovey's Lalage. Chargers and horses—First, Capt. G. M. Lee's Rubinson; second, Lieut. E. R. Van Deusen's Enchantress. Jumping class (free entry)—First, Cor-

poreal Rees; second, Sergeant Brown; third, Private Gossett. Saddle class (ladies)—First, Capt. Bruce Palmer's Tourniquet; second, Mr. V. Keller's Osana. Jumping class—First, Capt. G. M. Lee's Rubinson; second, Lieut. Clark P. Chandler's Dixie Lass. Polo ponies over 14.2—First, Lieut. Clark P. Chandler's Carnegie; second, Capt. M. C. Mumma's Ace. Jumping class (ladies)—First, Mrs. Clarke on Capt. G. M. Lee's Rubinson; second, Lieut. E. R. Van Deusen's Enchantress. Children's riding class—First, Miss Birkett; second, Miss Wrenmore. Saddle class—First, Capt. G. M. Lee's Enchantress. High jump—First, Lieut. F. C. Wallace's Minerva; second, Capt. G. M. Lee's Rubinson.

U.S.M.A. ATHLETICS.

The Army Athletic Council in a circular to its civilian members signed by Lieut. J. B. Crawford, C.A.C., secretary-treasurer, announces that the following baseball schedule has been arranged for the season of 1916 at West Point:

March 29, St. John's College.

April 1, Manhattan College; 5, Amherst; 8, Rutgers; 12, Williams; 15, Harvard; 19, Tufts; 22, Springfield Y.M.C.A. College; 26, Seton Hall College; 29, Lehigh.

May 3, Pennsylvania State; 6, Georgetown; 10, U. of Pittsburgh; 13, U. of Buffalo; 17, Lafayette; 20, Fordham; 24, Swarthmore; 27, U.S. Naval Academy; 30, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.; 31, Holy Cross.

June 3, Syracuse; 7, Colgate.

All games will be played at West Point except the Navy game, which will be played at Annapolis. Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, Field Art., will again act as baseball representative, and for the eighth successive year Mr. Sam Strang Nicklin will act as coach. Since Mr. Nicklin's advent as coach the Army team has played 131 games, of which 94 have been victorious and one a tie game. During that time the Army team has been victorious over the Navy in every game. Last year's team made a record in winning eighteen games out of twenty-one played. While several star players have been lost the prospects for another successful season are considered very bright.

The football schedule has been arranged for the fall of 1916. All games will be played at West Point except the Army-Navy game, which will be played at the Polo Grounds in New York city. The Polo Grounds were selected by the Navy on account of the fact that much more suitable and satisfactory arrangements could be made. Lieut. Philip Hayes, Inf., is football representative, and the question of head coach for next fall's team has not yet been decided upon. The football game in 1917 will undoubtedly be played at the Polo Grounds in New York city.

The only source of revenue for supporting voluntary athletics at the Military Academy is from subscriptions made by officers of the Army, cadets at the Military Academy, and civilians who are interested in athletics at the Military Academy. Subscriptions received from now on will be credited to the 1916-1917 athletic year and entitle persons subscribing now to football tickets this fall and baseball tickets next spring.

Due to the fact that approximately 350 Army officers and over 200 civilians were late in subscribing last fall, the Army Athletic Council was unable to accommodate them with tickets for the football game. The council would appreciate it if civilian members would send their subscription early and make the request for tickets for the football game and the baseball game when subscription is made, in order that the records may be complete. Requests for baseball tickets must reach the office of the Army Athletic Council, at West Point, prior to May 1. Attention is called to the fact that in making requests for box seats for the Army-Navy football game each box contains five seats.

ARMY ITEMS.

The transport Sherman arrived at Manila April 2 with twenty-five officers and 471 casuals.

The Army transport Kilpatrick will sail from New York on Saturday, April 8, with companies of Coast Artillery bound for the Panama Canal Zone for station. The departing companies include the 87th, from Fort Totten; the 8th, from Fort McKinley; the 124th, from Fort Andrews, and the 73d, from Fort Monroe. The latter company will embark at Norfolk and the Kilpatrick will put in at Pensacola to take on the 15th Company from Fort Barrancas. The 5th Band, from Fort Hamilton, is also aboard.

The special class for field officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., finished the course on March 30, the students returning to their respective stations. The class was composed of the following: Col. S. E. Allen, C.A.C.; F. B. Jones, Inf., and D. E. McCarthy, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. S. W. Catlin, U.S.M.C.; C. C. Ballou, 24th Inf.; E. F. McGlathlin, 5th F.A., H. Deakney, C.E., T. B. Lamoreux, C.A.C., all U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. E. Olmstead, N.G.N.Y.; Majors S. Burkhardt, 19th Inf.; J. J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav.; W. J. Glasgow, 5th Cav.; L. J. Fleming, Cav.; J. H. Parker, 24th Inf.; C. H. Martin, 18th Inf., and H. T. Ferguson, 30th Inf., U.S.A.

Capt. Alexander M. Miller, Cav., U.S.A., one of the observers with the army of the Allies, will probably be assigned temporarily to the post of military attaché at the American Embassy in London. Eventually another officers will be sent to this post, but while the War Department has the matter under consideration, Captain Miller will be assigned to this duty. It is understood that he was selected on account of being the senior officer among the observers with the British army.

But for the prompt action of several officers of the Army a fire at Charlestown, Mass., March 29, would probably have been much more extensive than it was. The fire started among barrels of alcoholic spirits in a Boston and Maine Railroad freight shed, and destroyed property valued at \$150,000. Capt. James L. Walsh, Lieut. Franz A. Doniat and Lieut. J. S. Hatcher, U.S.A., were on their way to the Watertown Arsenal, N.Y., when they saw the flames. When freight handlers ran from a shed adjoining the one on fire the officers ordered them back and forced them to re-enter the shed and close all the big fire doors. Had they not closed the doors the fire would have spread, and would probably have reached a million dollars.

The early morning fire at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, March 7, completely destroyed the main barracks and resulted in the loss of three lives and a great deal of government and private property. The fire started in the main hallway on the east side of the building, but its origin is not known. That the property loss was not greater is

due only to the manner in which Capt. S. B. McIntyre, 14th Inf., directed the company in the fight and the heroic efforts of the soldiers. The building which was destroyed was occupied by Company B, 14th Infantry, the only Infantry company in the post. The men who lost their lives were Pvt. Herman Lund, Pvt. Henrie Miner and Pvt. Curtis B. Willis, all of whose remains were found after daybreak in charred and shapeless masses. All the men were burned beyond recognition, and it was only by the roll call that the officers were able to learn the names of the unfortunate men. Despite the immediate peril in which they found themselves, several men found their way through the squad rooms and found comrades unable to awake and carried them to safety, some falling through windows in pairs. The men, half awake and blinded by smoke, had no chance to save their clothing or valuables, rifles or musical instruments of the band. Egress through the main hallway was an impossibility and all jumped through windows to the roof of the porch, and from there to the ground. They were then rushed to the Signal Corps and officers' headquarters, as well as some of the other buildings, where they were given clothing. In escaping many of them sustained minor injuries.

George Q. Stewart, forty-two years old, who insists that he is a member of the United States Secret Service, went to Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, U.S.A., the commanding officer at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., at midnight, April 3, and asked to see a private named Schmidt. He was told that there was no such man in the barracks, but he declared there was and that the commander was trying to shield the fellow. Stewart said he was a Secret Service man and he knew that Schmidt had plans of Boston harbor hidden in his hat band. At this utterance Major Ashburn called the guard and had Stewart detained for the Winthrop police and he was turned over to them. He will be examined by alienists while in jail on a charge of drunkenness.

Lieut. John E. Mort, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., who was tried by G.C.M. recently on charges of leading a detachment of soldiers into Mexico, to recover two American soldiers detained by Mexicans, has been found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded. This announcement was made by Major General Funston, commanding the Southern Department, on April 3. General Funston said Lieutenant Mort, who has been held at Mercedes, Texas, had been ordered released at once and restored to duty. He will be transferred to the 2d Field Artillery, now in the Philippines.

A correspondent, who "believes that the 15th Cavalry band is about the first U.S. Army band that plays symphonic concerts (orchestra)," sends us the following program of the first orchestra concert by the 15th Cavalry orchestra (twenty-eight men), at Schofield Hall, Fort William McKinley, P.I., Feb. 23, 1916, George Bittrich director: Overture, "Raymond," Thomas; serenade in E Minor, A. Becker; symphony in B Minor (unfinished), (a) Allegro Moderato, (b) Andante con moto, F. Schubert; meditation for violin solo, "Thais," from the opera "Thais," Massenet, soloist Sergt. Frank Holichuk; selection, "The Rose Maid," Gamischstaedten.

WOMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE BALL.

The Woman's Army and Navy League, of Washington, D.C., a society organization which performs a great deal of good for enlisted men of the Army and Navy and their families, will hold its annual ball on Easter Monday night, April 24, at the Washington Navy Yard for the benefit of its treasury. Captain Glennon, the commandant, has placed the sail loft, which will be beautifully decorated, at the disposal of the ball committee, of which Mrs. Alexander Sharp, sr., is chairman of arrangements, and Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, of 2127 Bancroft place, Washington, is treasurer. Mrs. Silas Casey is in charge of invitations and tickets; Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, in charge of the list of patronesses and sale of boxes; Mrs. Stimson Brown in charge of refreshments, and Mrs. A. Howard Clark, chairman of the press committee.

The President and Mrs. Wilson have accepted the invitation to be present, and nearly all the boxes have been taken, the first two having been engaged by Mrs. Admiral Dewey. Music will be furnished by a military as well as by the U.S. Marine band. Capt. Arthur Willard, U.S.N., will be chairman of the floor committee, while Mrs. Edward J. Dorn is at the head of a committee on advancement.

Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum is president of the League, Miss Emma J. Nourse secretary, and Mrs. Edward J. Dorn, wife of Captain Dorn, of the Navy, is treasurer. The League is organized to look after the welfare of the enlisted men of the Army and Navy, no matter where stationed, and also to extend aid to the families of such men in emergencies. Letters from the chaplains and other officers show how grateful the men are for the comforts which are sent them, including reading matter, games, music, while sometimes amusement rooms are kept up.

LEGISLATION FOR NEW YORK STATE FORCES.

The action of the Ways and Means Committee of the New York State Assembly on March 31 in reporting favorably the bill appropriating \$500,000 for field training or mobilization of the entire National Guard of the State is a move in the right direction. A further cause for congratulation is the fact that the bill is expected to be rushed through the Legislature, and Governor Whitman has promised to approve the bill as soon as it reaches him next week. This measure was introduced by Assemblyman James L. Kincaid, who is a major in the 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., and has been very active in securing necessary legislation for the National Guard adding to its efficiency. The appropriation of \$500,000 will permit the first mobilization of the entire Guard as a single unit for practical training that has ever been attempted, and will permit the placing of the entire division in the field either for actual service or training. The bill was amended on April 4 to permit the assembling of troops at a camp "now owned or controlled by the United States," as well as by the state. The summer training will be intensive and probably scheduled for June. Major General O'Ryan, commanding N.G.N.Y., who was at Albany on March 30, congratulated the Legislature for its patriotism, pointing out that in war time funds always are available, but in times of peace it always has been a difficult matter to obtain an appropriation of this character.

Two other preparedness bills were put through the New York State Assembly on April 4. They were introduced by Senator Stivers, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. One permits men on the retired list

of the state's forces to perform active service, with the restriction that men retired for age shall not be placed in command of detachments, but shall be used for department or military court or board work. The Governor will be empowered to call for volunteers or to order a draft from the military reserve. There are now about 17,000 men in the active service and a complement calls for 22,000. The total number would reach 28,000 ready for active service if all the regiments outside of the division required by the Federal Government were filled up. A reorganization of the Signal Corps is provided for, so that it contain radio and aero companies. The other bill passed permits the formation of training detachments of officers and men at places where there are no National Guard detachments, such detachments to be used as auxiliary forces to recruit the National Guard to war strength in case of mobilization.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., 3d Field Art., U.S.A., has been accepted, effective April 31, 1916. It is understood that Lieutenant Greble leaves the Service to accept a position with a large manufacturer of war munitions. About a month ago Lieutenant Greble took his annual leave and spent it at the plant of the concern which it is stated has employed him. The question was raised then as to whether he could legally accept such employment while he was still on the active list of the Army. The Secretary of War stated that there was no objection to Lieutenant Greble employing his leave as he saw fit. The Lieutenant is the son of Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 6th Field Art., and is one of the most daring horsemen of the Army. He has frequently won laurels at the New York and Washington Horse Shows and is well known among horsemen throughout the country. The resignation of Lieutenant Greble promoted 2d Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 3d Field Art.

Second Lieut. Elkins L. Franklin, 13th Cav., is promoted, vice 1st Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th Cav., who has been detailed to the aviation section of the Signal Corps, effective April 1.

Chaplain William R. Scott, 2d Inf., and Chaplain Franz J. Feinler, unassigned, are promoted to the rank of captain after seven years' service.

RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 1022.)

Bishop Brent conducted services over the remains of the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George Chase Lewis, who died Dec. 26, 1915, at the Department Hospital. The services were private and the chapel was simply but beautifully decorated with white flowers and ferns. The interment will be at the Presidio, San Francisco, upon the arrival of the transport Sheridan.

Jackson Schultz Fay, thirty-five years old, who died on April 2, 1916, after a lingering illness, at his home, 1401 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md., of heart disease, was the son of the late Prof. and Mrs. William Wirt Fay, of Annapolis. Mr. Fay was born in Annapolis and attended St. John's College. Later he went to Baltimore and was connected with the firm of J. G. Valiant Company, interior decorators. For the past two years, however, he had been confined to his bed. He is survived by two brothers, Capt. W. G. Fay, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. R. S. Fay, U.S.N., and four sisters, Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, wife of Colonel Pendleton, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. C. A. Doyen, wife of Colonel Doyen, also of the Marine Corps; Mrs. J. W. Valiant, of Baltimore, and Miss Ruth Fay, of Annapolis. Funeral services were held at the home of the deceased on the morning of April 4, and the interment took place in the Naval Academy Cemetery at Annapolis.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Commodore and Mrs. Burns Tracy Walling, U.S.N., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Grace, to Lieut. James Sutherland Spore, U.S.N., on Saturday evening, April 29, 1916, at eight o'clock in Church of St. Andrew, South Orange, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Augustine Smith, of South Bend, Ind., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dona Regina, to Lieut. (J.G.) W. M. Quigley, U.S.N.

Dr. Junius Lynch announces the engagement of his daughter, Virginia Kemper, to Mr. Lyman Millard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford I. Millard, of Norfolk, Va., brother of Mrs. Uberroth, wife of Lieut. F. E. P. Uberroth, U.S.N. Miss Lynch is the granddaughter of the late Governor Kemper, of Virginia. The wedding will be quietly solemnized in June, owing to a recent bereavement in the bride's family.

Miss Jennie Belle Greenridge, daughter of Charles Austin Greenridge, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is to be married in St. Philip's Church, Eleventh avenue and Eightieth street, on Tuesday evening, April 18, to Ensign Russell Elvin Perry, U.S.N., of Concord, N.H., now stationed on the Florida.

"A romance in Army life was culminated by the sudden news of the quick removal of some of the 21st Infantry, U.S.A.," says a Portland, Ore., exchange. "Orders came March 23 and on Friday morning, March 24, at eight o'clock Mrs. Margaret DuBois Waring was married to Lieut. Charles C. Benedict, 21st U.S. Inf. The Rev. Thomas May performed the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Sears, sister of Mrs. Benedict. In case his company is given permanent station, Mrs. Benedict will join her husband in California. Mrs. Benedict is one of the most popular of the younger set of the barracks and her romantic marriage will cause a flurry of interest throughout Army society, she having lived in Army posts both in the Philippines and in Texas. Lieutenant Benedict is a recent graduate of the U.S.M.A. at West Point, having been assigned to this regiment upon his graduation. He was a member of the West Point football team during each of his four years at the Academy."

The marriage of Capt. Omar Walker Pinkston, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Melle Wilson Glass, of Columbus, Ohio, was solemnized on March 15, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Osman Ellis Swartz, of Clarksburg, W. Va. The groom was attended by Mr. Osman Ellis Swartz and the bride's only attendant was Miss Grace Miller, of Arlington, Ohio. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father McSwiggan, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and was followed by a small reception. Afterward Capt. and Mrs. Pinkston left for Kansas City to make a short visit with Mrs.

Yandell Pinkston, and from there went to San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Percy Chain, of Morristown, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adelaide Brooke Chain, to 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Cottrell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. Miss Chain is the niece of Paymr. B. Hayes Brooke, U.S.N., and a cousin of Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote, Major and Mrs. Charles E. Tayman and of 1st Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, Inf., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Earl Wagner, of Philadelphia, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Lieut. Albert Ross Sutherland, U.S.M.C. The marriage will take place in June.

Cards have been received for the marriage, in Annapolis, Md., of Miss Julia Williamson Hall, daughter of Mrs. Carvel Hall, to Ensign Roswell Hadfield Blair, U.S.N. The ceremony will be performed in the historic old St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, at noon Saturday, April 29, and will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride-elect's grandparents, Rear Admiral Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williamson. Miss Hall, who made her debut in Annapolis last season, belongs to a distinguished Maryland family.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1022.)

Mrs. Kite, wife of Surg. T. W. Kite, U.S.N., left Washington on March 29 for Pensacola, Fla., on account of her mother's death.

Major and Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., who recently returned from the Philippines, have taken a house, 2026 R street, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Reynolds, U.S.N., were hosts at a dinner on April 1 at their residence, 2230 Q street, Washington.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., have left the Hot Springs, Va., and are staying at the Willard, Washington.

Miss Blanche Butler, who has been visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Tillman, U.S.N., has returned to her home in New York.

Miss Margaret Reed, granddaughter of Gen. and Mrs. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., entertained at a dinner on April 6 in Washington.

The birth of a daughter, Isabel, to Lieut. and Mrs. Claude A. Bonvillian, U.S.N., on March 21, 1916, at Wynnewood, Pa., is announced.

Mrs. William P. Wooten, wife of Major Wooten, U.S.A., entertained at a bridge party on April 3 at the Washington Barracks, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Fulton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Daisy Chapman, Feb. 27, 1916, at Manila, P.I.

Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., were guests of honor at a dinner given by Judge and Mrs. Charles Andrews on March 31 in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. R. Finley, Coast Art., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Roberta, on March 29, 1916, at Fort McKinley, Me.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William W. Kimball, U.S.N., were hosts at a dinner in honor of the Swiss Minister and Mme. Ritter on April 1 in Washington.

Miss Ten Eyck, of New York, who has been visiting Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Galbraith at their R street residence, returned to her home on March 31.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Marvell, of Fall River, Mass., are visiting Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Marvell, U.S.N., at their Calvert street residence, Washington.

Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., were guests of honor at a dinner given by Comdr. and Mrs. George R. Marvell, U.S.N., on April 1, in Washington.

Miss Ellie Lejeune, debutante daughter of Col. and Mrs. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., left Washington on March 31 for a series of visits in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. James McCloskey, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. Manus McCloskey, U.S.A., at their home at Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Converse and Miss Maud Converse, widow and daughter of the late Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., have returned to Washington after a short stay in New York.

The Misses Mary and Alice Goodwin, sisters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., left Washington April 6 and have returned to their home in Middletown, Conn.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, U.S.N., has completely recovered from his recent illness, having left the Naval Hospital, Washington, and has rejoined his family at 1758 Q street.

Mrs. N. F. McClure has joined her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Koch, in Chicago, and they are now located at the Hotel Del Prado, where they expect to remain while Major McClure is in Mexico.

Miss Dorothy O'Keefe, sister of Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, U.S.A., has left Fort Myer, Va., for her home at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where she will remain until her brother's return from Mexico.

Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richardson Clover were among the patrons of the concert of the Motet Choral Society given on April 5 at the Memorial Continental Hall, Washington.

Major Dwight E. Aultman, U.S.A., spoke on "Some of the Out-of-the-way Experiences of an Army Man" at the meeting of the Cleveland Park School and Community Association on March 31 in Washington.

Among the donors of silver cups for the National Capital Horse Show, which opens Saturday, May 6, in Washington, are Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., president of the show; Miss Helen Buchanan and Miss Ethel MacMurray.

Mrs. Bassett, wife of Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett, U.S.N., and small daughter have left Cristobal, Panama, and are visiting Mrs. Bassett's parents, Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader, U.S.A., at the St. Xavier, 2335 Pacific avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

The Washington Post for Sunday, April 2, publishes pictures of Miss Katharine Scriven, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. George P. Scriven, U.S.A.; Mrs. Woodruff, wife of Major James A. Woodruff, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Holmes, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Urban T. Holmes, U.S.N.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Donald Hollingsworth Noble are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Anne Elizabeth, on March 23, 1916. Mrs. Noble is in the Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, under the care of Dr. J. Murray Ellzey. Dr. Noble is stationed at Port au Prince, Hayti, aboard the U.S.S. Dolphin.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph S. Herron, U.S.A., were at the Hotel Astor, New York city, for a few days this week.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson have returned to their home in Washington after a sojourn on the Pacific coast.

Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., left Washington on April 1 for a Southern trip and will be gone a fortnight.

A son was born to Capt. J. B. H. Waring, U.S.A., and Mrs. Waring on March 22, 1916, at Schofield Barracks, H.T.

Miss Merrill, of Princeton, N.J., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., in Washington.

A daughter, Barbara Francis, was born to the wife of Capt. F. N. Chilton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on March 24, 1916.

Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. E. L. Michie, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a six weeks' visit in Pensacola, Fla.

The card club, composed of the ladies of the post, met at the home of Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. Clarence N. Jones, U.S.A., on April 4, at Fort Myer, Va.

Miss Bliss, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a series of visits in New Jersey, New York and Philadelphia.

Miss Betty George, daughter of Capt. Harry George, U.S.N., has been the guest of the Assistant Naval Attaché, Lieut. and Mrs. John Towers, at 3 Chesterfield street, Mayfair, London, England.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was host at a stag dinner of twenty covers in celebration of the birthday anniversary of the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Henry B. Wilson, on April 3, in Washington.

Capt. E. H. Bruns, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on a six weeks' leave, is at the Hotel Astor in New York for a ten days' visit, after which he will return to his station in Fort Bayard, N.M.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis R. Dice, U.S.A., have given up their apartment at the Dearborn, New York city, and are registered at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, N.Y., where they expect to remain until June.

Mrs. Henrietta Dillen, of Indianapolis, who has been spending the past month in Annapolis with her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, is now stopping at Hotel Lafayette, Washington.

Major James A. Woodruff, U.S.A., made an address on problems of preparedness, including the instruction of civilian engineers in the duties required in war, before the Engineer Society of the district on March 31 at the Cosmos Club, Washington.

Among the Army and Navy girls present at a luncheon given by Miss Lois Reeside on April 5 in Washington were Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Georgia Schofield, Miss Katharine Rawson, Miss Katharine Goodwin and Miss Winifred Martin.

Mrs. Robinson and Miss Katherine Robinson, widow and daughter of the late Comdr. John Marshall Robinson, U.S.N., who spent the winter in California, have returned to Washington and have opened their apartment at the Lonsdale.

Mrs. Pettingill, wife of Comdr. George T. Pettingill, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon on March 31 in Washington. Among the guests were Mrs. Aubrey Fitch, Mrs. Donald Hamilton, Miss Cora Barry, Miss Ruth Wilson and Miss Kate Du Bose.

Among those to assist at the tea dance and bon marché for the benefit of the National Junior Republic on April 8 at Hotel Lafayette, Washington, are Mrs. Clarence A. Richards, Miss Oratio Hemphill, Miss Angelica Remy, Mrs. Newton E. Mason and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin.

Major L. B. Frazier, C.E., U.S.A., lectured before the Engineers' Society of Buffalo, N.Y., on the engineering arm of our Army, covering the work of the Army Engineers concerning transportation of food, supplies and ammunition, the use of the searchlight, and new methods of communication between units and headquarters, development of resources, etc.

A statewide movement was started at Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, by the General Service Department of the Pennsylvania Women's Division for National Preparedness to pay the expenses of needy young men of Pennsylvania at the military training camp at Plattsburg, N.Y. The action was taken at a meeting in the home of Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel. An attempt also will be made to induce employers to allow their young men and boys to attend the camp.

Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Galbraith, U.S.N., were hosts at a dinner on March 29 at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Miss Ten Eyck, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Kate Du Bose, Miss Ruth Wilson, Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enochs, U.S.N., Major Allie W. Williams, U.S.A., Lieut. Wilson Brown, U.S.N., Lieut. Norman R. Van der Veer, U.S.N., Lieut. Paul H. Bastedo, U.S.N., and Lieut. Henry B. Clagett, U.S.A.

Mr. Rhinelander Waldo, formerly Police Commissioner, and late lieutenant, U.S.A., has entered a claim against the estate of Charles E. Rhinelander, his uncle, as the only heir at law, asserting that he is entitled to all of the properties, amounting to between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, instead of a trust fund of \$600,000 provided in the will. The will has been admitted to probate. The executors, Benjamin A. Sands and Herman L. Edgar, have begun a proceeding in the Supreme Court for a construction of the will. Mr. Waldo filed a notice of appearance. The complaint says that the will, executed May 25, 1915, gave \$30,000 each to the two executors and directed them to distribute the personal effects.

Among those present at the mi-caramé ball given for the benefit of the American Red Cross on March 29 at Rauscher's, Washington, were Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., Col. W. W. Harts, U.S.A., Comdr. and Mrs. Edward McCauley, U.S.N., Dr. and Mrs. Walter Bloedorn, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Reeves Russell, U.S.A., Miss Edith Benham, Miss Cora Barry, Miss Ruth Anderson, Miss Georgia Schofield, Miss Oratio Hemphill, the Misses Greeley, Col. Charles Page Bryan, U.S.A., Lieut. Alva D. Bernhard, U.S.N., Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A., Miss Carolyn Nash, Miss Alexandrine Fitch, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., Major Robert U. Patterson, U.S.A., Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Alice Goodwin, Capt. Charles Lacy Hall, U.S.A., Lieut. Norman Van der Veer, U.S.N., Miss Evalina Gleaves, Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., and Lieut. Alexander L. James, U.S.A.

Capt. Henry P. Wilbur, U.S.A., is staying at the Willard, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., were hosts at a dinner on April 5 in Washington.

Mrs. Sayre, of London, is visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, U.S.N., in Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. H. Madison, U.S.N., were hosts at a dinner on April 2 in Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Fay, wife of Lieut. Rush S. Fay, U.S.N., entertained at a bridge party on March 29 in Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter C. Cowles, U.S.N., are stopping at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Major Earl F. Brown, U.S.A., entertained at a bridge luncheon on April 6 in Washington.

Mrs. Flagler, wife of Col. C. A. F. Flagler, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge luncheon on March 31 in Washington, D.C.

Miss Mary Hooff, of Seminary Hill, Va., is visiting Med. Dir. and Mrs. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., in Washington.

Mrs. Garlington, wife of Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon on March 31 in Washington.

Mrs. Pollock, wife of Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after a short stay in Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel R. Gleaves, U.S.A., of Washington, have as their house guest, Miss Nancy Pendleton, of Lexington, Va.

Mrs. Uriel Sebree, wife of Rear Admiral Sebree, U.S.N., has been appointed regular delegate to the Navy League Convention.

Mrs. Julian Collins has returned to her home in New York after a visit to Comdr. and Mrs. Edward C. Kalbfus, U.S.N., in Washington.

A daughter, Josephine Frances Chadwick, was born to Ensign and Mrs. J. H. Chadwick, U.S.N., at 19 Netherlands road, Brookline, Mass., April 4, 1916.

A son, John Mitchell Willis, jr., was born on Dec. 3, 1915, at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., to Capt. and Mrs. John Mitchell Willis, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

During the illness of Capt. Edmund T. Weisel, U.S.A., in Walter Reed Hospital, Mrs. Daniel Weisel and Miss Weisel will be with Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Waters at 1523 Thirty-first street, Washington.

Among those taking part in the musical drill on March 30 at the Riding and Hunt Club, Washington, were Miss Elizabeth Scriven, Miss Ruth Anderson, Miss Gertrude Greely and Miss Elizabeth Wiley.

Mrs. Hampton, wife of Major K. J. Hampton, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., is the guest of her brother, Dr. W. Thomson Burch, at 1627 Connecticut avenue, Washington, after spending two years in the Philippines.

Mrs. E. C. Walker is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Andrew Brewster, U.S.A., at their residence, 2304 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. Mrs. Brewster entertained at a luncheon in her sister's honor on March 30.

Col. and Mrs. John D. Hall, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., are spending a few weeks at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, to meet their son, Lieut. Dean Hall, Coast Art., U.S.A., who expects to sail with his family on the transport Kilpatrick for Panama about April 6.

A stated meeting of the Headquarters Commandery of Minnesota, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, April 11, 1916, at half past five o'clock p.m. Dinner will be served at half past six o'clock, after which a paper will be read by Companion Capt. Ezra Farnsworth, entitled "The School of the Soldier in 1861 and 1916."

Miss Frances McIver, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George W. McIver, U.S.A., entertained at a prettily appointed luncheon on March 29 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington. The guests were Miss Grace Overman, Miss Hibbard, Miss Ellie Lejeune, Miss Mary Littell, Miss Louise Clark, Miss Elizabeth Chase and Miss Suzanne Chase.

Masters Alexander and Franklin Dalton, the young sons of Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Dalton, have fully recovered from an attack of measles for which they were treated at the Walter Reed Hospital, and have returned to Mrs. Dalton's apartment at the Cairo, Washington, D.C. Captain Dalton is still absent with his regiment, the 23d Infantry, on the border.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Gaylord Church, U.S.N., left New York April 6 by steamer for Colon, Panama, where he is to take command of the U.S.S. Leonidas. Commander Church has been detained in New York since his detachment from the U.S.S. Virginia, on leave of absence because of the serious illness of his wife. Mrs. Church, who is now convalescent, goes this week to Lakewood, N.J., with her mother, Mrs. Chapin, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Henry Hill Benham, of Schenectady, N.Y., widow of Major Benham, of the Army, is stopping at the Hotel Powhatan, Washington, D.C., and gave a luncheon there April 4. Her friends of "Old Fort Omaha" days, when Major Benham was a lieutenant in the 2d U.S. Infantry, were her guests. They were Mrs. Theodore Schwan, Mrs. Jacob H. Smith, Mrs. Olpheus Bowman, Mrs. Edmund K. Webster, Mrs. Thomas H. Wilson, Mrs. William M. Wright, Mrs. Francis J. Kernan, Mrs. Edwin V. Bookmiller, Mrs. Samuel Leay, Miss Summers and Miss Abercrombie.

Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., in recognition of his services rendered New York city was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith at the Union League Club April 6. The decorations were designed to illustrate the work of General Black. On one side was the skyline of New York, to bring to mind the removal of Coenties Reef, and a battleship nearing the navy yard showed why the Government had deepened the channel to thirty-five feet. On the other side was the Hudson with a liner of the Lusitania type, flying the American flag, which the guests named the General Black. This was an allusion to the 1,000-foot piers. Among those present were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N.; Col. Frederic V. Abbott, U.S.A.; Col. John B. Bellinger, U.S.A.; August Belmont; Col. Edward F. Glenn, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral F. R. Harris, U.S.N.; Job E. Hedges; Capt. Richard T. Coiner, Capt. Gordon Johnston, Major F. H. Lawton, Col. O. B. Mitcham, Major M. J. McDonough, Col. C. H. McKinstry, all U.S.A. There were no formal speeches, but Mr. Smith praised General Black and his work for the harbor, calling him the "most loyal of Federal officers and the most earnest supporter of national commercial development through waterways."

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill, submitted to the House on April 6, and a proposed amendment to Sec. 27 of the Army bill, equalizing promotion, are noted on page 1034.

The House on April 4 passed S.J. Res. 80, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point René W. Pinto y Wentworth, a citizen of Cuba.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on April 5 by a vote of 15 to 6 ordered a favorable report on the bill, S. 1417, which appropriates \$11,000,000 for the construction of a Government armor plate plant. By a vote of 13 to 8 the committee defeated an amendment offered by Representative Thomas S. Butler, of Pennsylvania, to authorize the construction of a Government plant, but withhold the erection of the plant if private manufacturers of armor plate would agree to sell their product at a price deemed reasonable by the Federal Trade Commission. Before the vote was taken Mr. Britten asserted that the offering of amendments would be useless because the President had informed the majority members that the Administration did not desire the Senate bill amended. The Armor Plate bill will probably be put through the House under a special rule. Representative Kitchin is confident that the bill will pass by an overwhelming vote. A proposal was made in the committee that the Government should manufacture sixty per cent. of the armor plate it requires, permitting private contractors to furnish the remaining forty per cent. Mr. Stephens suggested this as a means of keeping the private plants going, but his amendment was defeated.

After a partisan debate in which Republicans charged that the President was attempting "to placate Tammany," the House on April 4 retained in the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill the item for the improvement of the East River, New York, from deep water in the harbor to the navy yard. A thirty-five-foot channel is authorized, the first appropriation being \$200,000, with authorization of continuing contracts for \$500,000. The East River item was the only new project in the Rivers and Harbor bill, and it was put in at the instance of Representative Murray Hulbert, a member of the committee. The President recommended the project, from the standpoint of national defense, after the situation had been presented to him by Representatives Hulbert and Fitzgerald.

Senator Chamberlain, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has submitted to the Senate a report on the bill (S. 392) to create in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War Volunteer officers' retired list," and to authorize placing thereon, with retired pay, certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War. The report recommends the passage of the bill. Among the reasons given for this is the fact that the bill passed July 22, 1861, places Volunteers and Regulars, as to pay and allowances, in all respects on equal footing and that on Government promises the Union forces were enlisted and mustered, served the cause, and were retired by discharge for wounds or disability or close of term of service or end of the war. These promises should now be fulfilled in whole or in part, the report declares. Precedents for this action are found in the law granting full retired pay for life to all survivors of the Revolution, 1812, and Indian Wars; the present extra grade and extra pay granted to all Regulars with Civil War Volunteer service; and the granting of more than enlisted men's pay to all such surviving Volunteers by Pension Act of 1912. There are no more than 7,000 survivors, with an average age of 78 years, who would enjoy the benefits of this act. Ninety-five per cent. of the officers of the Union forces were Volunteers from civil life, and of these 90 per cent. died without the honor and benefit to which they were entitled under this interpretation of the acts of Congress. The report states that "justice delayed for fifty years calls for this legislation." Whatever the merits of this bill may be, the analogy between Volunteer and Regular officers drawn in this report is an incorrect one. No Regular officer is put upon the retired list after he has terminated his connection with the Service.

Favorable report was made in the House April 4 on H.R. 13670, amending the provision of the act appropriating for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1916, so as to provide for "Two submarines, to be of seagoing type, to have a surface speed of twenty-five knots or more if possible, but not less than nineteen knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,500,000 each."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5361, Mr. Gore.—To encourage military instruction in certain educational institutions.

S. 5378, Mr. Myers.—To provide for an investigation to determine the best means of furnishing an adequate supply of nitric acid for military purposes by the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen with hydro-electric power, or by other means.

FOR A DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION.

H.R. 13838, Mr. Lieb.—That there be at the seat of Government an executive department known as the Department of Aviation, and a Secretary of Aviation, at a salary of \$12,000 per annum and with tenure of office like that of the heads of other executive departments. An assistant to the Secretary of Aviation shall receive \$5,000 per annum.

It shall be the province of the Department of Aviation to supervise and promote all matters pertaining to aviation in its relation to the Army and Navy in times of war and peace, and to endeavor to improve and develop the science of flying as may be deemed desirable in the public interests.

To the Department of Aviation are hereby transferred the aviation section of the Signal Corps of the Department of War and the Office of Naval Aeronautics of the Department of the Navy, and all that pertains to them, to remain under supervision and direction of the Secretary of Aviation until otherwise directed by law. The President is authorized to transfer to the Department of Aviation at any time either the whole or any part of any bureau, division or other branch of the Government engaged in work pertaining to aeronautics.

Within the Department of Aviation there shall be the following bureaus: Land Operations, Naval Aeronautics, Signal Corps, Construction, Aeronautic Research, Motor Power, Learning, and Personnel and Accounts. For the purpose of efficient organization at the outset of the operations of the Department of Aviation, officers and enlisted men of the Department of War and the Department of the Navy who are now detailed in the aviation service are hereby considered as in the service of the Department of Aviation and shall be detailed for duty as may be seen fit by the Secretary of Aviation. And said detailed officers shall serve until thirty years of age, as now prescribed

by law, when their services in the Department of Aviation shall terminate and they shall then automatically become associated under the direction of the respective departments in which they were detailed previous to the passage of this act.

The Secretary of Aviation may, in his discretion and with the approval of the President, appoint an advisory board of not more than seven members to confer with him from time to time. And from and after passage of this act the advisory committee for aeronautics, created by Act of March 3, 1915, is abolished.

H.R. 14066, Mr. Miller of Minnesota.—That in any examination for the purpose of filling vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant of the U.S. Army, commissioned officers of the Philippine Scouts and the Philippine Constabulary, who are American citizens between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years, may take such examination or other test, and their right to do so shall be considered next after the right of commissioned officers of the National Guard of the respective states to take such examination.

H.R. 14158, Mr. Howell.—To reinstate Edward Eugene Conroy as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy.

SENATE DEBATES ARMY REORGANIZATION.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS IN GENERAL STAFF.

After a lively discussion in the Senate on April 3, the Cummins amendment to the Chamberlain substitute for the Hay Army Reorganization bill (H.R. 12766), which includes five National Guard officers in the General Staff, was adopted by a vote of 35 to 30. The amendment follows:

The President shall detail five officers of the National Guard of not less than ten years' service, who shall constitute an additional section of the General Staff to be known as the National Guard section. Such officers shall be detailed as follows: One for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, and two for a term of four years, and after the expiration of each detail the successor shall be detailed for a period of four years unless such detailed officers shall be sooner relieved. In the event of a vacancy in this section the detail shall be for the unexpired term. No officer having served in this section of the General Staff shall be again detailed for such service within two years after the service has ceased. National Guard officers so serving shall receive the pay and allowances of officers of similar grade in the Regular Army.

Senator Chamberlain, at the outset of the debate, took occasion to deny that he was unfriendly to the National Guard as has been charged. He said that he had served in the Guard as an officer for four years, and that nobody realized more than he did how much sacrifice was entailed on members of the state organizations and how cheerfully they gave it. A part of Senator Chamberlain's protest against the amendment is noted on page 1015.

Senator Chamberlain said he objected to the passage of the Cummins amendment because the status of the National Guard is undetermined from a national viewpoint; because the General Staff is made up of highly trained experts in military matters to which the National Guard officers could bring no knowledge that would be of value to it; and that the injection of such a new principle into the General Staff would constitute an unfortunate precedent. He deprecated the implication that the Regular Army officers attempted to discredit the National Guard or to do anything to make it less effective.

"The only questions that ever arose in the minds of these gentlemen," Senator Chamberlain added, "were the same questions that have arisen in the minds of the distinguished Senators here, and they were discussed without prejudice, and fairly. That was the fact about it. And so, whenever I have called into requisition the services of any Army officer in the preparation of this bill, they were all anxious to do what? To create a force, first, of the Regular Army, and then an efficient force of National Guardsmen or Volunteers that might be drawn upon whenever the emergencies of the country required some force to be called upon—and, God knows, we all realize the necessity of it."

Senator du Pont, of Delaware, interrupted a complimentary allusion Senator Chamberlain was making to the National Guards of some states, which he described as "splendid bodies of troops" and paying a particular compliment to those of New York under Major General O'Ryan, with an inquiry as to whether most of the Militia provisions in the bill were not suggested by General O'Ryan. Mr. Chamberlain replied to this by saying, "Oh, yes; I think probably it is safe to say that nearly all of them have been approved by representatives of the National Guard."

In speaking for his amendment, Mr. Cummins said that he proposed the addition of five National Guard officers to the General Staff for the reason that this would give an official standing to a body of troops whose existence he believes to be threatened "if the proposed organization called the Volunteer Army goes through." "I know," he continued, "and Senators I think must all feel, that when peace comes, when our minds are no longer distracted with the conflict going on not only in Mexico but across the sea, and Congress comes to consider the wisdom of appropriating annually something like \$30,000,000 or more for the maintenance of the Volunteer Army for purposes of training only, and something like \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 for the maintenance of the National Guard, it will not do it, and one or the other of these organizations will be dismissed, and one or the other of them will disappear so far as Congressional legislation is concerned."

"I am opposed to the volunteer organization simply because I believe that but one organization will be supported by the Congress of the United States, and it is my judgment, and this is a subject upon which I have reflected a great deal, that the most effective body for training, for getting ready to be a soldier, is the National Guard and not the Volunteer Army."

As to Mr. Chamberlain's objection to National Guard officers not contributing any knowledge to the General Staff he asked, "Who should say that these five officers, selected by the President from all the states of the Union, will not be able to add something to the efficiency of that staff?" Senator Pomerene offered the suggestion in the form of a question that "if the position is sound that no man should be on the General Staff who was not a professional soldier might not the same argument be applied to the Secretary of War himself, who is usually taken from civil life?"

In a previous discussion Senator Wadsworth, of New York, spoke in favor of the Cummins amendment, saying that he thought this would be an excellent thing for all concerned, and remarked that some time ago, when the Mexican situation was acute, the General Staff had been glad to consult with a veteran National Guard offi-

cer on the problems involved in a mobilization of the National Guard.

PROVISION FOR VOLUNTEER ARMY ADOPTED.

After a bitter debate extending through three days' sessions, Section 56 of the Army Reorganization bill, providing for a Volunteer force to be trained in time of peace, was on April 6 adopted by the Senate by a vote of 36 to 34. Despite the closeness of the vote it was a signal victory for Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, who led the fight for the provision. The section is as follows:

Sec. 56. The Volunteer Army.—The President is hereby authorized, at any time, to organize, maintain and train, under the provisions of Secs. 3 to 12, both inclusive, of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war," approved April 25, 1914, volunteer forces, not exceeding an average of 600 officers and enlisted men for each congressional district. The term of enlistment, which shall in no event be greater than that of the Regular Army, the period of service with the colors and with the reserve, and the period of training shall be as the President may prescribe, those passing to the reserve to have the status and obligations prescribed for reserves of the Regular Army: Provided, That as reserves no compensation shall be paid except for actual services. Officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces raised under the provisions of this section shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army during periods of training only: Provided, That without the consent of Congress such volunteer forces shall not be called out for field service for more than a total period exceeding thirty days in any one year. Temporary appointments and promotion of officers of the Regular Army arising from the operation of this section may be terminated at the discretion of the President. Officers of the Regular Army who receive commissions in the Volunteer Army herein authorized shall in time of peace receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades in the Regular Army, and no more.

One of the developments of the discussion of the provision was the lining up of the National Guard against the proposal and the advocates of the Plattsburg idea in the support of it. For over a week the members of the National Guard, led by the state adjutants general, poured telegrams into Washington urging the Senators to vote against Section 56. The day before the vote the training camp students were advised that the National Guard was fighting the provision and responded by sending telegrams to the Senators asking for its adoption.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, opposed striking out the section providing for the Volunteer Army on the grounds that "what we need, for defense by land, is a force sufficient to meet the first attack of an invading foe and to hold that back long enough to enable us to call out our resources and train additional men. The lowest estimate of such a force is 500,000 men and we must allow for casualties and for the failure of men to respond." And he added, "I do not believe the great body of the Militia, who are patriotic and public-spirited, are desirous of crippling other sources of supply. I cannot believe that they want to kill the clause in this bill which recognizes the Plattsburg camp. I desire earnestly the volunteer provision, because I believe we can get something from that source."

Senator Borah advocated the Volunteer Army provision, advancing the belief that the Militia had been a failure in the past and that it could be used to the harm of the people. An amendment to the section, suggested by Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, provides that Federal Volunteers shall receive pay only for the time of actual service in training. It was accepted by Senator Chamberlain.

The Senate discussion of the Volunteer Army section (56) of the Army Reorganization bill on April 4 not only brought out a more bitter attack than any preceding it on the activities of the National Guard's "bald lobby," as Mr. Chamberlain and Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, bluntly described it, but also revealed the fact that the fate of this section of the bill seems to be in grave doubt. Senator Chamberlain went so far as to say that if the efforts of the National Guard lobby were to continue "he for one would favor putting the Guard out of business." Mr. Chamberlain made a strong plea for preparedness if "we intend to assert the Monroe Doctrine and make it a live issue in this Republic." He added that we did not need preparedness "if we intend to allow one of the belligerents to take the lives of our people who have the right to travel in foreign lands," nor "if we intend to let another of the belligerents take our ships into its ports." He added that "we are suffering the peace of China just now, and every nation that comes along and wants a slice of China takes it."

Senator O'Gorman, of New York, spoke in favor of retaining the Volunteer Army provision. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, declared "we ought to set every ship-building yard, public or private, at work building ships, so that at the end of two or three years, or as long as the war lasts, we will be ready not to whip on land any force sent against us, but to sink at sea any force which may be sent against us." The debate was brought back to the real point of discussion by Mr. Chamberlain's reading of telegrams from the Military Training Camps Association protesting against the effort to strike out the Volunteer Army from the Army bill.

EDUCATIONAL INSTRUCTION FOR ENLISTED MEN.

The Senate on April 7 adopted an amendment proposed by Senator Smith, of Georgia. It reads:

In addition to military training, soldiers while in the active service shall hereafter be given the option to study and receive instruction upon educational lines preparatory for their return to civil life, and when practicable an average of seventy-five hours monthly shall be devoted to such work. Civilian teachers may be employed to aid the Army officers in giving such instruction. A part of this preparation for civil life shall consist of vocational education either in agriculture or the mechanic arts. The Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, shall prescribe rules and regulations for conducting the instruction herein provided for.

MILITIA PROVISION OF ARMY BILL.

Opposition is rapidly developing among business men, especially those who are interested in summer training camps, to the Militia provisions of the Army bill. The activity of the National Guard during the consideration of the Volunteer Army section has aroused some of the most influential members of the Senate. Even Chairman Chamberlain, who up to this time has been an advocate of the Militia pay provision, has threatened to oppose the Guard. It will be recalled that Chairman Chamberlain during the last session introduced a Militia Pay bill and endeavored to secure the support of the Administration for it. He referred it to the War Department, but the Secretary of War simply allowed it to lie over without any report. It was stated at the time that the President was opposed to the Militia Pay bill,

and as far as that is concerned Senator Borah, in a letter to the Adjutant General of Idaho, quotes a speech by the President in which he places himself in that attitude. Despite the fact that Chairman Chamberlain has all along been an advocate of the Militia pay principle he has become so indignant at the activities of the Guard in attempting to shape the other provisions of the Army bill that he now threatens to oppose the Militia pay features.

Before the developments of this week there was no serious opposition, either in Congress or outside, to the Militia provisions of the Army bill. It was true that former Secretary Garrison in his letter of resignation attacked the constitutionality of the Militia provisions, and some of the most influential magazines and daily papers have been opposing them. Not, however, until the National Guard became over active in the fight against Section 56 did the opposition receive much attention in Congress. Now the opposition is developing strength both in Congress and in the country. Some of the most prominent advocates of preparedness have come out in opposition to the Militia sections of the bill and their influence is being felt at Washington.

The provision creating a National Guard section of the General Staff which has been adopted by the Senate will be reconsidered before the bill is passed. Chairman Chamberlain believes that on the second vote it will be defeated. At least a number of Senators have stated that they voted for it under a misapprehension, and the fight over this provision will be as bitter as that over Section 56, for a Volunteer Army. Up to this time Secretary of War Baker has not taken part in the controversy. Neither has the President exerted the influence of the Administration on either side.

The Senate on April 7 passed a resolution calling upon the Judge Advocate General for an opinion on the constitutionality of the Militia provisions of the Army bill. The legal authorities are almost unanimously in accord with the opinion of the former Attorney General, which is to the effect that any law that attempts to bring the Militia under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government is unconstitutional.

NATIONAL GUARD PRESSURE RESENTED.

That the representatives of the National Guard who have been bringing such heavy pressure upon Congress to defeat Section 56 have overdone it is indicated by the action of Senator O'Gorman, whose "Irish" was thoroughly aroused by a letter he received from Col. H. S. Sternberger, Chief Q.M., N.Y.N.G. After stating that the Hay bill, so unsatisfactory to others, was satisfactory to the National Guard, and that he was opposed to the section of the Chamberlain bill which authorizes the President to organize Volunteers in time of peace, Colonel Sternberger said:

"I wish to call to your attention the fact that I shall use my influence not only with the National Guardsmen, but with all citizens with whom I come into contact, toward pointing out to them that the so-called Continental Army scheme is impracticable, and will have a bad effect if passed. I urge upon you as Senator from New York state, having about 18,000 National Guardsmen in active service at present, and about three times that number who have served in the National Guard, to oppose any contemplated measure that is detrimental to the interests of the National Guard at large."

Of this Senator O'Gorman said in a speech following the reading to the Senate of the letter:

"It will be noted that it lacks the phraseology of an American citizen to a Senator or any other public official. It is more in the nature of a command to eliminate the Volunteer Army provision from the standing bill. It is based upon a positively selfish proposition, namely, that in the opinion of the writer the adoption of that provision will be prejudicial to the National Guard. He loses sight entirely of the larger and more patriotic aspects of the question as to what is the best thing for the country in this grave crisis."

It is greatly to be regretted that the National Guard, through its representatives, should have put itself before the Senate and the country in the attitude described by the Senator from New York. The question of chief concern is not what best promotes the personal interests of either National Guardsmen or soldiers of the Regular Army, but what is best for the country in the line of securing military efficiency. It is a hopeful sign that the Senators have at last been aroused to the danger attending the methods by which it is sought to control their judgment in a matter which concerns the future of the country and the welfare of generations yet unborn.

SENATOR BORAH'S OPINION OF THE GUARD.

President Wilson is quoted as being opposed to the National Guard legislation in the Senate and House Army bill by Senator W. E. Borah in a letter to Adjutant Gen. P. H. Crow, of Idaho. The Adjutant General sent a telegram to Senator Borah demanding that he support the National Guard provisions of the Senate bill. In the course of his letter, in reply, the Senator said:

"This program of preparedness is going to be an expensive one at best. Every dollar ought to be made to count. We ought to be certain beyond all question that if we spend money it will bring security and preparedness to the country and to the people. To put \$50,000,000 a year in the National Guard, and spending thereon in the next ten years \$500,000,000, causes one to sit down and calculate what the returns are to be, and I have concluded beyond question that the returns will not be in accordance with the amount expended. I do not believe that the National Guard can ever be made an effective force in any real contest which this nation might have with any other great power. Under the Constitution the appointment of the officers and training is left entirely to the state, and with very few exceptions (Idaho, of course, being one), these matters are controlled entirely by politics. I have known in a number of states the National Guard to be an issue in state politics, and its disbandment a proposition upon which the people were called in a political way practically to pass. So long as that is true, and it must always be true so long as the Constitution remains unamended, we will have these organizations in effect practically controlled by politics, and they can never be soldiers in any true sense of the term while that is true. A Napoleon could not effect anything like an efficient fighting force under like circumstances. I am not reflecting upon the personnel of the National Guard; but I maintain that under our Constitution and the laws, it is impossible ever to make them anything except a state force of local importance as the framers of the Constitution intended they should be."

"A number of years ago, when the Dick law was passed enlarging and federalizing the National Guard to a certain extent, it was estimated that it would cost two and a half million dollars a year. It has already

run up to where it is about eight million dollars a year. In view of the experience of the past, it will cost a hundred million dollars a year."

"There is another reason why it is impossible for me to support this law. The National Guard at the present time is the police force of the state. It is called out for the purpose of suppressing riots, etc. So long as that is true, it will retard and embarrass enlistments and will accentuate the fact that it is in the politics of the state. I have never seen a National Guard called into a riot situation coming as it does from the body of the citizens of the states, that it did not carry with it to the riot the coloring and sentiment of the community from which it was called. It is natural and inevitable that this should be so. They either go there in sympathy with the riot, or they go there thoroughly prejudiced against the rioters, according to the feeling of the community from which they came. Two years ago, I was on a committee to investigate the actions of the National Guard with reference to the rioting in West Virginia. I found, upon investigation, that this National Guard went to the scene of the riot as the strongest kind of partisans; that that partisanship and feeling was exhibited in the most remarkable way. Among other things, after the clubbing and shooting was over, they arrested hundreds of rioters, improvised a court-martial composed of the soldiers who had been shooting at the working men, and tried these men before that kind of a court, and sentenced large numbers of them in groups and bodies to the penitentiary in violation of every principle of American law, of common justice and decent humanity. They did this at a time when the courts were open, and when there was no reason why the question should not have been tried before the court with a jury. I observed, at the time, that almost every National Guard which took any notice of this matter, either individually or otherwise, seemed to approve the conduct of the National Guard in West Virginia. I could only explain it in one way, and that was that these men, given this tremendous power and authority, with the local prejudices and passions thoroughly aroused in them, utterly lost their sense of justice and the true conception of American institutions."

"Now, so long as the Constitution and the laws impose upon the National Guards this duty on the states, so long I shall refuse to accentuate or enlarge the membership of its powers. I shall do so first because I think it extremely dangerous and a menace to our institutions, and second because I think such attitude and such practices necessarily involve the Guard in the politics of the state, and thereby render them unfit and inefficient for the true soldieryship."

THE ARMY.

BULLETIN 10, MARCH 24, 1916, WAR DEPT.

TYPHUS OR SPOTTED FEVER.

(Mexican: "Tabardillo.")

I.—Typhus or spotted fever was formerly prevalent among armies in epidemic form. It has appeared among armies in several European countries during the present war there.

Its appearance depends upon the infection being present in the country in which an army may be operating. Epidemics occur with a high mortality on the Grand Plateau of Mexico.

It is spread through the bite of infected lice, the disease developing in about five to fifteen days after, usually nine to twelve. It is most frequent in winter and early spring.

One attack apparently protects from others, a second attack being very unusual.

Recent investigation has placed methods of prevention on a sound basis.

The virus exists in the circulating blood during at least all of the period of fever and probably for thirty-six hours after.

The disease is transmitted by the bite of the body louse (*Pediculus Vestimentis*). The head louse (*Pediculus capitis*) may also transmit the disease. This fact explains why the disease prevails in epidemic form only in overcrowded, filthy, unhygienic surroundings.

The prevention of this disease depends upon the eradication of the body louse, which is largely a matter of personal cleanliness. The habits of the louse make it one of the easiest of all blood-sucking parasites to eradicate. The destruction of the louse and its eggs is the first preventive measure. The hospital or place in which a case of typhus is treated should be free from lice, and to insure this if an old building is used for such purposes, it should be fumigated by burning sulphur, 4½ pounds to 1,000 cubic feet, the room being kept sealed for twelve hours.

The clothing of patients, or of those attendants and others bringing clothing to a hospital, should be disinfected before permitting the entrance of such clothing. Boiling the clothes for several minutes will accomplish this. Dry heat, however, is more effective. Gasoline is one of the most convenient and effective agents for destroying lice and their eggs. Clothing should be immersed for at least one minute, or can be left exposed to the vapor of gasoline in an inclosed place for one-half hour. Kerosene oil is a most powerful destroyer of lice. It kills them practically instantaneously. It can be used upon the body without much irritation to the skin by either spraying it or applying directly with a cloth. Naphthalene effects body lice within ten to twenty minutes, and if placed inside the shirt or within the blankets or sheets of the bed is useful, though not immediately destructive of lice.

The hair of those having lice should be clipped and kerosene applied.

The eggs of lice are known as nits and can be recognized as very small, hard, little bodies which have been stuck to the hairs. Disinfection to be effective must destroy these nits as well as the lice.

Lice (*Pediculus capitis*) are sometimes found in the eyelashes, more usually in children.

The fact should be kept in mind that the louse is as necessary for the spread of typhus as the mosquito is for malaria. Where lice are present typhus is possible; where typhus is present lice will be found.

Those in the infected area should avoid letting their clothing come in contact with others, against furniture and bedding. Clothing worn by those caring for typhus patients, or by those exposed, should be changed and examined for lice. Close attention should be given to personal cleanliness and the hair habitually worn short. Except in emergencies, company commanders and others in authority should prevent their men from occupying native houses or loitering therein, unless the place has been fumigated or pronounced free from disease. Native clothing or bedding should under no circumstances be used unless previously disinfected. This includes hats. *Daily individual inspection of the person for vermin should be made when the disease is present.*

Symptoms.—It is important that the symptoms of this disease should be known in order that by promptly recognizing the cases its spread will be prevented by the necessary means. Usually there are chills or a rigor followed by fever; chills may recur; intense headaches is one of the earliest, constant symptoms; pain in the back and legs is usually present. The patient feels quite sick and is glad to take to his bed. The fever is at first high, pulse full and rapid. Face flushed, eyes congested and the expression dull. Vomiting may be marked. Delirium may be present from the first in the severe cases.

In from three to eight days the eruption appears, first, upon the abdomen and upper chest, and then upon the extremities and face; in two or three days it is all out. The rash is a fine, dusky red mottling, together with papular rose spots, brighter and more extensive than typhoid roseola.

In favorable cases at about the end of the second week the crisis occurs; the temperature falls and the patient convalesces rapidly. The abruptness of the termination, by crisis, is in marked contrast to the termination of typhoid fever.

II.—The following rules governing transportation upon Army

transports are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The law as interpreted and published in Par. 194, Army Transport Service Regulations, 1914, permits transportation to be furnished on Army transports for members of families of officers, enlisted men, employees, and other persons mentioned in that paragraph, upon certificates that they are permanent members of the family of the person concerned. The Department holds this to limit transportation to such persons as habitually reside with the head of the family and are naturally domiciled therewith, and to exclude those who are, or may desire to become, transient visitors, guests and temporary members of his household.

2. Whenever application is made for the overseas transportation of persons other than the immediate members of family (wife and children), a certificate will be forwarded for the consideration of the War Department as follows:

Place
Date

This certifies that is a permanent member of my immediate family, habitually resides with me and has no other home.

3. When the overseas transportation of servants (male or female) is desired, a certificate is required under section (3), Par. 194, Army Transport Service Regulations (added by C. A. T. S. R. No. 2, War D., 1915), to the following effect:

Place
Date

This certifies that is a bona fide servant in my family and not employed for the trip.

III.—The expression "sergeants of the line" as used in Par. 93, Army Regulations, which is based on Sec. 1110 of the Revised Statutes, is construed to exclude sergeants of staff departments only and to include all other sergeants of the Army. In this connection the detachments of the several Service schools are regarded as belonging to the line of the Army.

IV.—The following is added to Sec. 1 of Par. I, Bulletin No. 4, Feb. 15, 1916, War D.:

i. The Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal.
By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 11, MARCH 27, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes a Joint Resolution of Congress and Executive Order relative thereto, providing for an increase of the enlisted men of the Army in an emergency.

The executive order provides an increase in the enlisted strength of the Regular Army within the continental limits of the United States as set forth in the following tabulated statement:

Arms of the service.	Statutory maximum enlisted strength.
20 regiments of Infantry.....	36,720
11 regiments, and regimental headquarters and two squadrons of Cavalry.....	14,469
3 regiments, and regimental headquarters and one battalion of Field Artillery.....	4,172
Coast Artillery Corps.....	19,321
Engineers.....	2,002

II.—Publishes a ruling by the Postmaster General, dated March 8, 1916, on the question as to whether it is lawful for officers of the Army to use penalty envelopes in mailing checks in payment to the Government of their commissary bills. It is decided it is not proper, under the law, for an officer of the Army to use a penalty envelope to send in the mails, free of postage, to the commissary department or post quartermaster remittances in settlement of his personal accounts.

III.—In connection with Sec. 2, Par. I, G.O. 6, War D., 1916, providing that supply officers can be furnished a limited number of loose-leaf binders for filing the Memorandum Receipt Forms Nos. 448 and 448b, A.G.O., the number of binders on hand in the office of the Quartermaster General and funds available for the purchase of binders are sufficient only to provide for the distribution of one binder for each organization and two binders for each supply officer. As these binders have a capacity of about 500 sheets, it is believed that the foregoing distribution will meet the present needs of organizations and supply officers.

BULLETIN 12, MARCH 28, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Announces that Bulletin 3, War D., 1915, as amended, is rescinded and new information relating to official publications of the War Department is given.

G.O. 1, APRIL 1, 1916, EASTERN DEPT.

Announces that Pars. 11, 36, 63, 86, 96A and 111, G.O. 1, Eastern Dept., 1916, are changed, and Pars. 31A (added after line 11, paragraph 31), and 35A (added after line 33, page 36), are added. They relate to the following subjects: 11, Army Reserve; 31A, Detachments En Route to Fort McDowell, Cal.; 35A, Equipment, Individual; 36, Examination for Second Lieutenant; 63, Militia; 86, Rated Positions; 96A, Rifles, U.S. Caliber .30, Model of 1903; 111, Target Practice Season.

G.O. 6, MARCH 23, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

Adds Par. 50½ to G.O. 16, Western Dept., 1915, relating to detached service; officers, quarterly report.

BULLETIN 10, MARCH 24, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

Bulletin 3, Western Dept., Jan. 28, 1916, is amended by striking out the word "inspector" in the fourth indorsement therein published and substituting therefor the words "inspector or survey officer."

By command of Major General Bell:

J. D. BARRETTE, Col., Adjutant Gen., Dept. Adjutant.

G.O. 7, FEB. 9, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The following arm signals for fire control, in addition to those laid down in the drill regulations, are prescribed for the use of troops in this department armed with the rifle:

1. "Commence Firing." Move the arm extended in full length, hand palm down, several times through a horizontal arc in front of the body. "To Fire Slower." Execute "Commence Firing" slowly. "To Fire Faster." Execute "Commence Firing" rapidly.

2. "Ready." "Are You Ready?" or "I Am Ready." Raise the hand overhead, fingers extended and joined palm toward the person addressed.

3. "What Range Are You Using?" Extend the arms toward the person addressed, one hand open, palm to front, resting on the other hand, fist closed.

4. "To Swing the Cone of Fire to the Right or Left." Extend the arm in full length to the front, palm to the right (left), swing the arm to right (left), and point in the direction of the new target.

5. "Fix Bayonets." For units smaller than a regiment, the following arm signal may be used instead of the bugle signal authorized in Par. 41, Infantry Drill Regulations: Simulate the movement "Fix Bayonets."

6. "Cross Fire." Forearms crossed in front of face.

By command of Major General Barry:

ERNEST HINDS, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 5, FEB. 11, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

1. For the purpose of conserving, as much as possible, the limited time of dental surgeons ordered for temporary duty at stations in this department, it is directed that surgeons of posts, to which dental surgeons are so ordered, shall have a preliminary examination of the teeth of the enlisted men of the command made in advance with the view of determining the amount of work to be performed. The surgeon will submit to the dental surgeon, on his arrival, lists showing the cases demanding immediate treatment, and separate lists showing dental work which is required, but which is not of an urgent character.

2. Officers on duty at the post will report to the surgeon in advance of the arrival of the dental surgeon the work which

they desire for themselves and members of their families, and the surgeon will determine which of the cases require immediate treatment and will inform the dental surgeon with reference thereto.

3. Before undertaking cases of minor importance, the dental surgeon will complete the urgent cases as far as practicable.

By command of Major General Barry:

ERNEST HINDS, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, G.S., on duty at these headquarters, is assigned Assistant Chief of Staff, 1st Division. (March 30, E.D.)

Capt. William Mitchell, G.S., to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (March 31, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major John S. Winn, I.G., in addition to his other duties, is assigned as inspector of Cavalry Division. (April 4, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Col. George M. Dunn, judge advocate, upon arrival in United States, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as judge advocate of Southern Department. (March 30, War D.)

Capt. Marion W. Howze, acting judge advocate, is detailed as acting judge advocate of the Cavalry Division. (March 31, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Frederick L. Buck, Q.M.C., upon arrival at El Paso, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty at Advance Base Q.M. Corps at that station. (March 16, S.D.)

Capt. Brice P. Disque, Q.M.C., Fort William McKinley, Manila, will report about March 1 to the department Q.M. Manila, for duty as his assistant, with station in Manila. (Feb. 16, P.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., from further duty with the 1st Battalion, 4th Field Artillery, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty in charge of the Base Hospital, relieving Major Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C. (March 24, S.D.)

Capt. Albert S. Bowen, M.C., now at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., will report to C.O., 1st Cavalry, for temporary duty. (March 17, S.D.)

Capt. Robert C. Loving, Glenn I. Jones and Larry B. McAfee, M.C., from further temporary duty with Field Hospital Co. No. 3 to Cantonment Hospital, Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty. (March 18, S.D.)

Capt. Albert S. Bowen, M.C., from further temporary duty with the 1st Cavalry, Douglas, Ariz., to Columbus, N.M., for duty with Field Hospital Co. No. 3. (March 22, S.D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. George H. McLellan, M.C., Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. (March 24, S.D.)

The following medical officers having reported at these headquarters are assigned to temporary duty as follows: Capt. George F. Juenemann, M.C., to the 16th Infantry, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Glenn I. Jones, M.C., to Field Hospital Co. No. 3, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. John S. Coulter, M.C., to Field Hospital Co. No. 7, Columbus, N.M.; 1st Lieut. Chauncey L. Chase, M.R.C., to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (March 16, S.D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps, now on temporary duty in Southern Department, from station at the Army Medical School, Washington, April 1, 1916, is assigned to station at the post specified after his name, and upon the completion of temporary duty in Southern Department will join station to which he is assigned: Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; William S. Shields, Fort Omaha, Neb.; Charles L. Foster, Fort McPherson, Ga., and Craig R. Snyder, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (March 31, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Adolphus A. McDaniel, M.R.C., having reported, will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., and report to Commanding General, 6th Brigade, for temporary duty. (March 16, S.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Leave one month and fourteen days, about April 20, to Contract Surg. Guy G. Campbell. (April 1, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following men of the Hospital Corps will proceed to the stations indicated for duty: Sergt. 1st Class Otto H. Hornung to Honolulu, H.T.; Sergt. 1st Class Emmett C. Kauffman to Fort Shafter, H.T.; Sergt. 1st Class John O. Brown to Schofield Barracks, H.T. (March 10, H.D.)

Field Hospital Co. No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty. (March 19, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry Holland, H.C., Cuartel de España, Manila, to Medical Supply Depot, Manila. (Feb. 8, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William D. Evans, H.C., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Manila for duty. (Feb. 8, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Hugo Winkler, H.C., Augur Barracks, Jolo, to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for duty. (Feb. 15, P.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board in the Canal Zone, during the examination of captains only, vice Capt. William D. A. Anderson, C.E. (March 31, War D.)

Capt. William H. Rose, C.E., will report in person to Col. Chester Harding, C.E., president of the examining board in the Canal Zone, at such time as he may be required for examination for promotion. (March 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Howard S. Bennion, C.E., is detailed as acting Q.M., military survey of Luzon, Aparri, Cagayan, relieving 2d Lieut. Arthur C. Evans, 8th Inf., and will proceed to proper station for duty. (Feb. 15, P.D.)

First Sergt. Michael Gagner, C.E., 2d Battalion of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will repair to his home. (April 5, War D.)

Probational 2d Lieut. Edward N. Whitney, C.E., Fort Sam Houston, to El Paso, Texas, for duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers. (March 16, S.D.)

Probational 2d Lieut. Arthur P. von Deesten, C.E., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having reported, will proceed without delay to El Paso, Texas, for duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers. (March 18, S.D.)

Probational 2d Lieut. George Mayo and Charles O. Boynton, C.E., Fort Sam Houston, having reported, will proceed to El Paso, Texas, for duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers. (March 20, S.D.)

Probational 2d Lieut. Paul T. Bock, C.E., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having reported, will proceed to El Paso, Texas, for duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers. (March 20, S.D.)

First Lieut. Donald H. Connolly, C.E., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is detailed as topographical inspector, military survey of Luzon, and will proceed to Aparri, Cagayan, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Howard S. Bennion, C.E. (Feb. 15, P.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Par. 10, S.O. 66, War D., March 20, 1916, relating to Ord. Sergt. Albert W. Childress, is amended to direct that he be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., in time to be sent to Honolulu on the transport to leave July 5, 1916, for duty. (March 30, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Patrick Feerick, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (March 30, War D.)

The following ordnance sergeants will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave June 5, 1916, for duty in the Philippine Department: John M. Inman, Fort Dade, Fla., and Eugene G. Mathews, Fort Myer, Va. (March 30, War D.)

The following ordnance sergeants whose tours of duty in the Philippine Department will expire in July, 1916, will be

sent on the first available transport thereafter to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to the stations indicated: James A. Landers to Fort Myer, Va., for duty, and Warren C. Beasley to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (March 30, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Spotswood W. Taliaferro to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 10, P.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John McDonald (appointed March 16, 1916, from first sergeant, 60th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will be assigned to duty by commanding general, Coast Defenses of San Francisco. (March 30, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to El Paso, Texas, and Columbus, N.M., with U.S. Expeditionary Forces for duty. (March 18, S.D.)

First Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, S.C., upon his relief from detail in Signal Corps will report at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Byron Q. Jones, aviation officer, S.C., to Newport News, Va., for temporary duty in connection with tests of aeroplanes to be delivered at that point. (April 3, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Thomas P. Perkins, S.C., upon his arrival at Fort Lawton, to Fort Ward, Wash., for duty as operator in charge. (March 25, Western D.)

First Class Sergt. Albert Burton, Telegraph Co. H, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty. (March 16, S.D.)

First Class Sergt. Richard A. Kreis, S.C., on duty at the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, to report April 17, 1916, for examination for the eligible list for promotion to the grade of master signal electrician. (March 30, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Major Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav. (transferred to the 4th Cavalry, May 4, 1916), will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty until such time as it may be necessary for him to proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave about May 5, 1916, for Honolulu, H.T., to join regiment. (March 31, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. J. G. GALBRAITH, ATTACHED.

Capt. Frank L. Case, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to temporary duty in office of department Q.M. (March 16, S.D.)

Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav., will proceed from Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande, Texas, to Mercedes, Texas, for purpose of acting as counsel for 1st Lieut. John E. Mort, 2d Field Art., during his trial by court-martial. (March 18, S.D.)

First Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 3d Cav., Roma, Texas, is placed on temporary duty for purpose of purchasing Cavalry and Artillery horses. (March 17, S.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, 4th Cav., is extended to May 1, 1916. (April 4, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

First Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th Cav., is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, rated as a junior military aviator with the rank of captain, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (April 1, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Lieut. Col. Robert D. Walsh, 8th Cav., relieved from assignment to that regiment and is detailed for general recruiting service at 25 Third avenue, New York city. (March 30, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Vetn. George H. Koon, 12th Cav., Columbus, N.M., to Hachita, N.M., for duty with 3d Squadron, 12th Cav. (March 21, S.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

COL. A. C. MACOMB, ATTACHED.

Leave two months to 2d Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 14th Cav. (March 16, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Par. 9, S.O. 302, Dec. 29, 1915, War D., relating to Lieut. Col. Willard A. Holbrook, Cav., is revoked. He is assigned to the 8th Cavalry, March 31, and is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, April 12, 1916, and will then join regiment to which assigned. (March 30, War D.)

Capt. Warren W. Whitside, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 10th Cavalry, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join troop to which assigned. (April 4, War D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, Cav., upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. (April 4, War D.)

Col. William D. Beach, Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by S.O. 39, War D., 1916, vice Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 5th Cav., relieved. (April 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. Albert K. C. Palmer, 1st Field Art. (March 30, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report to the department Q.M. for temporary duty in connection with purchase of Cavalry and Artillery horses. (March 17, S.D.)

Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 3d Field Art., accompanied by Vetn. Aquila Mitchell, 3d Field Art., to Fort Worth, Texas, and to such points in the immediate vicinity of Fort Sam Houston as are necessary in the purchase of Cavalry and Artillery horses and mules. (March 18, S.D.)

The mapping detachment now in the vicinity of Mercedes, Texas, under command of 2d Lieut. Herbert R. Odell, 3d Field Art., is relieved from duty connected with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, upon the completion to the satisfaction of the department Engineer of the mapping duty assigned to it. He will at such time as may be designated by the department Engineer proceed to proper station for duty. (March 21, S.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. LUCIEN G. BERRY.

Additional 2d Lieut. Albert W. Waldron, 4th Field Art., is assigned as a second lieutenant to the 3d Field Artillery, rank from June 12, 1915, to fill a vacancy on Feb. 2, 1916. He will remain on his present duties until further orders. (April 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Albert S. Fuger, Field Art. (relieved from duty in Q.M. Corps, April 20, 1916), is assigned to 2d Field Artillery, April 21, 1916, and when relieved from present duties will join regiment to which assigned. (April 3, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., Field Art., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect March 30, 1916. (March 30, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave three months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Lieut. Col. Frank W. Coe, C.A.C. (March 30, War D.)

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 20, Jan. 25, 1916, War D., as directs Capt. Brainerd Taylor, C.A.C., to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about June 5, 1916, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about July 5, 1916, to Honolulu, H.T. (April 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry H. Malven, jr., C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, about May 22, and upon the expiration of leave granted him, will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Panama, for assignment to a company. (March 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Clair W. Baird, C.A.C., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to proper station. (March 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Donald M. Ashbridge, C.A.C., Jackson Barracks,

La., will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., so as to arrive there not later than April 10, 1916, reporting to Major Samuel D. Rockenbach, Q.M.C. Lieutenant Ashbridge is detailed as quartermaster and mess officer of the camp for Regular troops scheduled to be held at Fort Oglethorpe from May 3 to Aug. 8, 1916. (March 31, E.D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Edward W. Putney, C.A.C. (March 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur G. Campbell, C.A.C., from assignment to the 128th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (April 3, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Louis A. Craig, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (March 31, E.D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 47, War D., Feb. 26, 1916, as directs that Sergt. Major (J.G.) Ernest E. Hagelin, C.A.C., be sent to the Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, is amended to direct that he be sent to the Coast Defenses of Boston for duty. (April 3, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) James E. Carter, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Boston, to Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay for duty. (April 3, War D.)

Capt. Edward E. Farnsworth, C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, detailed in Q.M. Corps, March 7, 1916, will report at Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Fort Mills, for duty. (Feb. 16, P.D.)

First Lieut. James A. Gallogly, C.A.C., from assignment to the 143d Company and placed on the unassigned list. (April 4, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. Coleman W. Jenkins, C.A.C. (April 4, War D.)

Sergt. Henry J. Reinmiller, 53d Co., C.A.C., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., is detailed to duty with Militia of New York. (April 4, War D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 293, Dec. 17, 1915, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. Joseph W. McNeal, C.A.C., is revoked. (April 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. Paul L. Ferron, C.A.C., from assignment to the 30th Company, May 5, 1916, to Honolulu, H.T., for assignment to a company. (April 5, War D.)

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to Capt. Charles D. Winn, C.A.C. (April 5, War D.)

Par. 30, S.O. 32, Feb. 8, 1916, War D., granting leave to 1st Lieut. Edward L. Kelly, C.A.C., is revoked. (April 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward L. Kelly, C.A.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (April 5, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

First Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder promoted to captain, rank Feb. 18, 1916.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Jones promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 17, 1916.

Second Lieut. Laurence Watts promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 18, 1916.

Second Lieut. Henry N. Sumner promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 28, 1916.

Captain Magruder is assigned to the 22d Company and will join that company upon the expiration of his present leave. Lieutenants Jones, Watts and Sumner will remain on their present duties at their present stations. (March 30, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

The leave granted Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, 1st Inf., is further extended seven days. (April 3, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 66, March 20, 1916, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey, attached to the 3d Infantry, to join that regiment upon relief from present duties, is amended to direct that officer upon the expiration of the leave to join regiment to which attached. (April 4, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Sergt. John J. Blaha, Co. C, 4th Inf., Brownsville, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 3d Infantry, and he is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Texas. (March 30, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. BEACOM.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, 6th Inf., El Paso, Texas, to Fort San Houston, Texas, for treatment. (March 20, S.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Sick leave one month to Major William M. Morrow, 11th Inf. (March 31, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Capt. George C. Lewis, 13th Inf., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (Feb. 21, P.D.)

First Lieut. Jacob E. Fickel, 13th Inf., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (Feb. 12, P.D.)

Second Lieut. William A. Beach, 13th Inf., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for appointment as Q.M. and commissary, 2d Battalion. (Feb. 10, P.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave seven days to Major Marcus B. Stokes, 14th Inf. (March 31, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Capt. Paul W. Beck and William R. Kendrick, 15th Inf., to Regan Barracks, Albany, for duty. (Feb. 14, P.D.)

Capt. John S. E. Young, 15th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Manila for treatment. (Feb. 17, P.D.)

First Sergt. Henry C. Smith, Co. I, 15th Inf., is transferred as of his present grade to Co. C, 21st Inf., April 15, 1916, and will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (April 5, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Capt. R. C. Hand, 18th Inf., is relieved as regimental Q.M. and assigned to Company B. He is, in addition to his other duties, detailed temporarily as acting regimental quartermaster. (April 1, 18th Inf., Douglas, Ariz.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. HASBROUCK.

Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (March 17, S.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Sick leave three months to Capt. Jens Bugge, 21st Inf., (March 30, War D.)

The 3d Battalion, 21st Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., fully equipped for field service, will proceed at once by rail to El Centro, Cal., for temporary duty at that place. (March 23, Western D.)

First Sergt. William Waite, Co. C, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is transferred as of his present grade to Company I, 15th Inf., April 15, and will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave May 5, 1916. (April 5, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

Sick leave four months to Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 24th Inf. (March 31, War D.)

Second Lieut. Walter M. Robertson, 24th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed at once to Fort Missoula, Mont., and take station thereat, relieving 2d Lieut. Leopold J. H. Herwig, 12th Cav., who when thus relieved will remain at that post until further orders. (March 10, C.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

COL. L. W. V. KENNON, ATTACHED.

Major Melville S. Jarvis, 26th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (March 31, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

Sick leave four months to Major Earl C. Carnahan, 28th Inf. (March 18, S.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

Additional 2d Lieut. Charles O. Herrick, 30th Inf., is as-

signed as a second lieutenant to the 11th Infantry from June 12, 1915, to fill a vacancy occurring in that grade and arm Feb. 13, 1916. He will join company to which assigned. (April 4, War D.)

Sergt. Charles J. Kalberer, Co. E, 30th Inf., from further duty with Militia of New York and is transferred as private to the Q.M. Corps. He will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty as baker with Bakery Company No. 1. (April 5, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Cromwell Stacey, Inf., from duty with Militia of Arizona, to Elmhurst, Ill., and take station for duty with the Militia of Illinois. (March 31, War D.)

First Lieut. John A. Brockman, Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital to proper station. (March 31, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins promoted to colonel, rank Feb. 21, 1916, unassigned.

Major Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Feb. 21, 1916, assigned to 1st Inf.

Capt. George E. Houle, 11th Inf., promoted to major, rank Feb. 11, 1916, assigned to 22d Inf.

Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., promoted to major, rank Feb. 21, 1916, assigned to 26th Inf.

First Lieut. Shepard L. Pike, Inf., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 11, 1916, assigned to 11th Inf.

First Lieut. Henry G. Stahl, 14th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 13, 1916, assigned to 14th Inf.

First Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 23d Inf., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 16, 1916, assigned to 23d Inf.

First Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 26th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 21, 1916, assigned to 26th Inf.

Second Lieut. Henry J. Damm, 26th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 13, 1916, assigned to 26th Inf.

Second Lieut. Max R. Wainer, 28th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 16, 1916, assigned to 28th Inf.

Second Lieut. Charles T. Griffith, 4th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 21, 1916, assigned to 4th Inf.

Lieutenant Colonel Croxton from Panama to Honolulu direct and join regiment. Major Houle will join regiment to which assigned. Captain Stahl and Lieutenant Griffith will remain on their present duties. The other officers named will join the regiments to which assigned. (March 31, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave, with permission to visit the United States, to Capt. Clifton M. Spears, P.S., for three months, to leave the department about May 15, 1916. (Feb. 16, P.D.)

Leave, with permission to visit the United States, to Capt. George H. Rathgeber, P.S., for three months, to leave the department about May 15, 1916. (Feb. 16, P.D.)

The 27th Company, P.S., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and will take station at Camp Nichols, Rizal. (Feb. 16, P.D.)

Leave to visit United States to 1st Lieut. David H. Edwards, P.S., for three months, to leave Manila April 15. (Feb. 9, P.D.)

First Lieut. James M. White, P.S., promoted from second lieutenant, to rank from Jan. 2, to the 29th Company, P.S., and will join company. (Feb. 14, P.D.)

Leave to visit United States to 1st Lieut. William Anshelm, P.S., for three months, about April 15, 1916. (Feb. 14, P.D.)

Lieut. Sidney S. Da Costa, P.S., is transferred from the Department Hospital, Manila, to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 9, P.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Joseph T. Davidson, retired, from his present duties with the Militia and is detailed as an acting quartermaster at Philadelphia, Pa. (March 31, War D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 64, March 17, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Stephen Abbot, retired, is revoked. (April 4, War D.)

Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty at Philadelphia, Pa. (April 4, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Oct. 1, 1916.

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	18
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	18
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	18
Sheridan	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	23
Logan	Mar. 21	Mar. 26	Apr. 9	Apr. 19	..
Sherman	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	22
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	22
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	22
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 12	23

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Sailed for Manila via Panama March 31, 1916.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At New York; to sail April 8 for Panama, Canal Zone.

LOGAN—Left Manila March 21 for San Francisco; left Nagasaki, Japan, March 27.

LISCUM—At Manila.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., April 5 for Manila, P.I.

SHERMAN—At Manila, P.I.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., March 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Honolulu, H.T., April 4.

WARREN—At Manila.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hunning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. T. H. Jones, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Key West, Fla.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 141st Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD—2d Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., March 2, 1916.

Gen. and Mrs. Barry, accompanied by Major and Mrs. Cloman and Major and Mrs. Davis, sailed Wednesday on the Merritt to take the Southern Island trip. Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder gave an attractive dinner party on Tuesday, to celebrate their fourth wedding anniversary. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Col. and Mrs. Arrasmith, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Struthers and Miss Lynch. Mrs. Gerald C. Brant, wife of Lieutenant Brant, 9th Cav., guest of Mrs. George S. Young, left Friday for her home in Camp Stotsenburg. Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Gill were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William R. White, in Los Baños.

Capt. and Mrs. Reese gave a farewell dinner party Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Baade, who sailed Wednesday for a few months' trip to China and Japan. Among diners given at the Army and Navy Club before the transport hop was one by Col. and Mrs. Phillips in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Liggett for twenty guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick T. Dickman gave a supper on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Lieut. and Mrs. Gill and Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder. The Fort McKinley Bridge Club met Thursday and prizes were won by Mesdames Young, Gill and Struthers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gill on Saturday gave a dinner party for Capt. and Mrs. Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Munnikhuysen and Capt. and Miss Abbott. Capt. and Mrs. Haskell gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Burr, Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad and Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall. The Misses Katherine and Sarah Shanks gave a buffet supper Monday for a number of the younger set of Manila and Fort McKinley.

Major and Mrs. Cloman gave a large dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Monday as a despedida for Mrs. Caldwell, who sailed next day for China and Japan. Covers were laid for thirty-four. Mrs. George Kauffman gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Miss Mildred Burckoff, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Reese and for Capt. and Mrs. Reese, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Mr. McCall. Capt. and Mrs. Fitch entertained Col. and Mrs. Hinds and Col. and Mrs. Shanks at dinner on Saturday, with Mrs. Dean C. Worcester as guest of honor. On Friday Gen. and Mrs. Liggett had a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Young, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arrasmith, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Struthers and Major Caldwell.

A most attractive supper-dance was given at the Officers' Club on Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. Conrad and Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall in honor of their joint wedding anniversaries. Music was furnished by the 15th Cavalry orchestra. Present: Col. and Mesdames Hinds, Young, Burr, Majors and Mesdames Jones, Knowlton, Capt. and Mesdames Reese, Brown, Lee, Allen, Lieut. and Mesdames Beebe, Magruder, Hensley, Hammond, O'Hara, the Misses Hunt, Janin, Brown, Colonel Morrow and Major Caldwell. Miss Laura Jones was hostess at tea at the Polo Club on Sunday, after the horse show, in compliment to Miss Eleanor Williams, of Fort Mills, and for the Misses Shanks, Major Manley, Captain Kinard, Lieutenants McIntosh and Dent, Mrs. Cocheu, of Corregidor, was house guest of Mrs. Peek for a few days this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Ball entertained at tea on Sunday at the Polo Club for Col. and Mrs. Yates, Major and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Munnikhuysen and Mrs. Struthers. Miss Abbott was week-end guest of Mrs. Paul D. Bunker, of Fort Mills. Mrs. Charles F. Martin left this week to spend the hot season in Baguio. Col. and Mrs. Shunk were hosts at a dinner party on Tuesday night in honor of Judge Gilbert, of Manila. Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, of Camp Stotsenburg, were visitors in Manila this week and attended the horse show. Lieut. and Mrs. Reuben S. Taylor gave a dinner on Saturday night, with Miss Polly Young as guest of honor.

Major and Mrs. Jones had dinner Friday for the 9th Cavalry polo team, from Stotsenburg, and Lieut. and Mesdames Mills, O'Hara and Taylor. Major Patterson gave a house party at his home on Corregidor over Washington's Birthday. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Everett, Miss Laura Jones and Lieutenant Chipman. Mrs. Knowlton gave a pretty bridge party on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Peek. Col. and Mrs. Shunk gave a box party at the horse show on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Young, Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Capt. and Mrs. Mummia, Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley and Lieut. and Mrs. Mills. Lieut. and Mrs. Cramer, of Fort Mills, were week-end guests of Major Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, of Camp Stotsenburg, and their two daughters were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley this week.

Mrs. Peek was hostess at a bridge tiffin this week for Mesdames Allen, Pitt, Conrad, Jones, Knowlton, Stewart, Cocheu and Madame Peek. Miss Eleanor Williams, of Corregidor, has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Shanks this week. Capt. and Mrs. Martin had dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Major Uline, Major Caldwell and Lieutenants Ruggles and Fuller. Lieut. C. P. Chandler, who was slightly injured while playing polo last week, returned to his home in Stotsenburg on Thursday and is now almost completely recovered.

Mrs. Adams gave a small tea on Tuesday in compliment to her sister, Miss Kay, of Camp Stotsenburg. Major and Mrs. Jones had dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Koester, Major and Mrs. Weeks, Capt. and Mrs. Hickok and Capt. and Mrs. Martin. Last Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Brown gave a most enjoyable dinner party for Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbison, Lieut. and Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Rumbough and Lieutenant von Holtzendorff.

Capt. and Mrs. Barton had dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Sills and Capt. and Mrs. Martin. Lieut. and Mrs. John M. McDowell were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. White, of Corregidor. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Faulkner have been on the post this week, entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley James. Mrs. John M. McDowell, wife of Lieutenant McDowell, left to-day, accompanied by her small daughters, Nancy, Grace and Marjorie, for Honolulu, later to join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of New York.

The post Bridge Club's prize-winners this week were Mesdames Allen, Hickok and O'Hara. Those present were Mesdames Young, Jones, Knowlton, Allen, Gill, Ball, Struthers, Elser, Cloman, O'Hara, Conrad and Barton. Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan, at Los Baños.

A golf club has been organized on the post, with Major Marshall as president and Lieutenant Van Deusen as secretary and treasurer. The course will be greatly improved and dues of two pesos a month charged to all members.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 2, 1916.

Miss Stribling, of Chicago, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Porter, left Wednesday. Mr. McGowan, en route to his home in China, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Callard, of Morgantown, W. Va., and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Johnson, arrived Tuesday to spend some time at the post. Mrs. A. M. Milton, guest of Mrs. Davis, left Friday with her infant son for Washington, D.C., to visit Lieutenant Milton's family. Mrs. Rogers left Thursday for a week's visit at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Bond, of St. Louis, arrived Saturday to spend several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. Mr. J. T. Marshall, of Highland Park, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Clark, and will remain until Mrs. Marshall and Miss Valencia Rafferty return from Florida.

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY

KING & KING

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.

NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
AND IMPORTERS
542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK**CASH PAID** for sketches, Mill. nature, suitable for menus, programs, place cards, etc.
The Eagle Press—Printers—Engravers, Portland, Me.**Newport, Rhode Island** Furnished cottages to rent for the Summer. On the Cliffs, accessible, convenient. One cottage suitable for one or two people only, \$400.00 for the season. One cottage, ten rooms, \$700.00 for the season. One cottage, ten rooms, \$800.00 for the season.
Apply to R. J. LESSING ANNEX, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**UNIFORM EXCHANGE**

Army uniforms and equipments bought, sold and exchanged, uniforms renovated. B. SLOAN, 217 West 55th St., New York city. Telephone 2131 Circle.

ORD. SGT. RET. DESIRES EMPLOYMENT. Good recommendations. Address A. B., A. & N. Journal, New York city.A boy holding an appointment to the **NAVAL ACADEMY** for this year will exchange it for one to **WEST POINT** for this year. X. Y. Z., Army and Navy Journal, New York city.**FOR SALE:** Complete equipment of uniform for 1st Lt. Field Artillery, consisting of full dress, dress, khaki, olive drab, black boots (size 9 C), saber, cap, etc. Size: Coat 42, height 5 ft. 11½. All in good condition. Address X. Y., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.**SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY** desires to transfer with **SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY** having at least two years' commissioned service. Address J. K., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.**FOR RENT—A LARGE APARTMENT** fully furnished, for three to five months. Very reasonable. Coolest part of city. The Octavia, Apt. 12, Washington, D.C.**BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG**, 420 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 25c (stamps). Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York.**THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. E. Swavelly, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

In a speech before the German Reichstag on April 5, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, reviewing the military and political situation, repudiated the suggestion that Germany proposed to proceed against the United States when she is through with her present war. He declared the war could never end as long as the antagonists of Germany made the destruction of Prussian military power one of their conditions of peace. The Chancellor also spoke of the questions presented in relation to the principle of nationality, considering the Polish, Lithuanian, Livonian, Belgian, and Flemish problems. He insisted upon the necessity of guaranteeing the peace of Europe after the war, and also of securing this result by giving to these races opportunity of free evolution along the lines of their natural individualities and mother tongues. So far as the "starving" of Germany by the Allies was concerned, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said, "We shall not run short of anything in the future, as we have not done in the past."

That the European war would last another year, was the assumption made by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech to the British House of Commons on April 4 on the budget for the coming fiscal year. New taxes which will yield revenue amounting to nearly \$325,000,000 were proposed by the Chancellor, an amount that was accepted without any question or surprise by the members and visitors in the galleries of the House. These taxes were necessary to defray the cost of the war, now estimated at \$25,000,000 a day. At this rate the cost of the war for the coming year would be \$9,125,000,000. During the last year, the Chancellor said, Great Britain had expended \$7,795,000,000, which was \$155,000,000 less than the estimate. Of this amount she had loaned her allies \$1,565,000,000 and her dominions \$260,000,000. Among the new taxes proposed were one on matches that would produce about \$10,000,000 revenue; an increase of the cocoa tax from threepence to sixpence, and an additional tax on coffee of threepence. Table waters, he said, should be taxed, amusements—such as horse races, moving picture theaters and football matches—and railway tickets. The tax on motors was to be doubled, while automobiles over sixteen horsepower would be trebled in cost. The taxes on incomes,

JACOB REED'S SONS1424-1426 Chestnut Street
PhiladelphiaMAKERS OF
High-Grade Uniforms and
Accoutrements for Officers
of the Army, Navy and
Marine Corps.

Catalogs on Request

NEW YORK
844 Marbridge Bldg.,
Broadway at Herald Sq.WASHINGTON
734 15th St., N.W.ANNAPOLIS
82 Maryland Ave.ATLANTIC CITY
Garden Pier**Columbian Preparatory School**
(SCHADMAN'S)

Washington, D. C.

A SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY
FOR CANDIDATES FOR**West Point and Annapolis**

For catalogue address

GEO. B. SCHADMAN, A.M.,
Washington, D.C.**West Point & Annapolis Text-Book Co.**
309 Broadway, New York City

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations. Save time, labor and tutors' fees.

PREPARE FOR West Point, Annapolis, 2nd Lieutenant Army, Marine Corps, Philippine Scouts, Cadet Coast Guard, Assistant Paymaster (Navy), Sergeants, all grades.**EXAMINATIONS**We instruct by correspondence or in class. Write for catalog B.
MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

it was suggested by the Chancellor, should also be raised, the tax on excess war profits being sixty per cent. The actual deficit for the year was \$6,110,000,000, while the national debt at the close of the financial year was \$10,700,000,000.

Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, has made public a letter received from the Illinois Bankers' Association asserting that a poll of the banking institutions of that state showed they were overwhelmingly in favor of preparedness. The letter received by Mr. Mann declared that 96 per cent. of nearly 600 Illinois bankers were in favor of a larger Navy, 95 per cent. wanted a bigger Army, and 96 per cent. recommended that Congress take the advice of Army and Navy officers regarding preparedness.

We publish in another column an interesting letter from Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, who is now organizing a plan to conduct an extensive and aggressive publicity campaign for compulsory military training. He is getting together an organization of influential men who are interested in the subject and the plan gives promise of working out very effectively in the interest of real preparedness.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate on April 7, 1916: Army—Chaplains to be chaplains with rank of captain, William R. Scott, 2d Inf., and Franz J. Feinler, unassigned; second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, Jacob L. Devers, 3d Field Art., and Elkin L. Franklin, 13th Cav. Navy—Ensigns to be lieutenants, junior grade, Howard A. Flanigan and Otto M. Forster; to be an assistant paymaster, Chauncey R. Murray, of Pennsylvania.

Describing military conditions in New York at the outbreak of the Civil War, the American Annual Encyclopedia, 1861, says (page 519): "It appeared that the 20,000 men in the state who were uniformed, well drilled and nominally equipped have only 8,000 muskets or rifles fit for immediate service. The remaining 12,000, if called into action at once, would not have been prepared to go. The state was nearly as destitute of cannon as of muskets. About 150 field pieces were all she could command."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

POSTMASTERS AS RECRUITING AGENTS.

No provision of the Senate bill, aside from the sections increasing the strength of the Army, is regarded by the General Staff as being more important to the Army than that one (Sec. 29) which authorizes the President to employ postmasters as recruiting agents. This, it is thought, will solve the problem of recruiting the Army and the Regular Army reserves, which promises to be one of the most troublesome problems in connection with securing an adequate force of first line troops. No fault is found with the manner in which the Adjutant General's Department is conducting recruiting. Adjutant General McCain, it is generally acknowledged, has brought the recruiting service up to a high state of efficiency and has on duty in his department some of the ablest officers in the Army. The claim is made simply that his resources are inadequate. Even with the expansion of the recruiting service to take care of the increase in the Army recently authorized by Congress, The Adjutant General has only about 220 recruiting stations. It is insisted that this is insufficient and that it would be too expensive to detail a sufficient number of officers for recruiting service to cover the country as it should be. As every postmaster would become a recruiting agent for the Army on the passage of the Senate bill, the Army would have 56,000 recruiting stations, as compared with the present 220. Of course, the postmasters would work under the direction of The Adjutant General and the recruiting officers in the field.

The advocates of the postmasters provision insist that the increase of 20,000 in the strength of the Army which has been authorized would have been recruited in a few days if the postmasters had been employed on the terms fixed by the Senate bill. If every third postmaster had been able to secure a single recruit the entire 20,000 would have been secured with those that have been enlisted by the regular recruiting service in the first week after the law had been passed. One of the features of the bill which ought to appeal to Congress is that the cost of securing recruits would be actually reduced under the Senate bill. This includes the expense of putting a recruit's name upon the muster roll. The Senate bill makes an allowance to the postmaster of \$6 for every accepted recruit and \$3 for medical examination by a designated physician. This is a little less than half the present average cost of securing a recruit by the Adjutant General's Department, which is \$19. The additional recruits secured by the postmasters would not materially increase the present expenses of the recruiting service.

But far more important than the question of the present needs of the Regular Army is the development of an adequate recruiting system for war. The instruction and training that postmasters will receive from recruiting officers would make them available to handle the gigantic task of raising a large army in the event of war. They would also fit into any system for raising a citizens' army for training in time of peace.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS AND PERSONNEL.

That the Chief of Naval Operations should have the rank of admiral and the same authority to sign orders as bureau chiefs was recommended by Secretary Daniels in the course of his hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Aside from urging the early consideration and passage of the Department's Naval Personnel bill, the Secretary asked the committee to report legislation which would give the Navy an immediate increase in the number of engineering officers and aviators. He thinks that this should be done by opening the line of the Navy to civilian engineers and aviators. While they would be commissioned in the line, it should be provided that they be limited to engineering and aviation duty. For this purpose the Secretary would create thirty vacancies in the line annually for ten years, these to be filled by civilians who could qualify for engineering duty. The standard of examination should be fixed so that the Navy could secure high class civilian engineers. The same provision, the Secretary urged, should be made for aviators, creating twenty-five vacancies annually for ten years.

The Secretary in making his recommendations for an increase in the enlisted strength of the Navy frankly admitted that he had changed his mind since he wrote his last annual report. He raised his increase in the number of enlisted men by 2,200. He did this by recommending that the Hospital Corps be increased from 1,600 to 2,200 and that it should not be counted in estimating the authorized strength of the Navy. In addition to this, the Secretary recommended that 10,000 sailors and apprentices be added to the Navy and that an increase of 1,500 be made in the Marine Corps.

In executive session on April 7 the House Committee on Naval Affairs took up the Naval Appropriation bill

section by section and will continue its consideration until the bill is ready to be reported to the House. As soon as the Appropriation bill is out of the way the committee will give its attention to the departmental personnel recommendations. As most of the witnesses before the committee during the consideration of the Appropriation bill discussed personnel legislation, it will not occupy much attention in the present hearings.

The indications are that the committee will report four battle cruisers instead of two battleships and two battle cruisers as recommended by the Secretary. So many of the witnesses have dwelt on the importance of adding this type to the capital ships of the Navy that the committee has virtually decided to include only battle cruisers in this year's program. An effort will be made by the larger Navy advocates to secure a program of four battle cruisers and two battleships from the committee. It is understood that the Republicans in the committee, or at least a majority of them, have agreed to support this program. If they are defeated in the committee the fight will be carried to the floor of the House, with an excellent prospect of success for an increase. Failing in the House, the fight for two battleships and four battle cruisers will be again taken up in the Senate committee, and later on the floor of the Senate. The passage of a bill providing for four capital ships is now assured. At least the Administration's program of auxiliary ships will be included in the bill when it is signed by the President. There never was a better prospect for the passage of the Administration's recommendation than at the present time. The sentiment for preparedness is having its effect upon Congress, and there is less opposition to an increase in the Navy than to an increase in the Army.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CAVALRY.

Since the beginning of the war of trenches in Europe, and in consequence of the failure in the early part of the European war of the cavalry of certain nations to come up to expectations, there has been doubt in the minds of some people as to the present value of that arm. Such doubts should, however, be dispelled, as far as this country is concerned, by the remarkable record made for itself by our Cavalry in northern Mexico under Colonel Dodd and General Pershing, as well as under Colonel Slocum at Columbus, N.M. At Columbus our Cavalry, surprised by a night attack, not only repelled a force five or six times larger than itself, but drove it back over the border with a very heavy loss in killed and wounded. Since that time our Cavalry has been pursuing Villa and his band at a rate of speed which is unexampled almost in the history of cavalry; and the latest accounts (March 31) show that Villa's force, being overtaken at a point perhaps 300 miles below the border, a distance covered by our troops in less than two weeks, has been attacked, defeated and scattered with considerable loss in killed and wounded and in matériel of war.

One reason why our cavalrymen are so effective, as compared to cavalry of foreign countries, is that they believe in the rifle as the principal weapon of the horseman—a lesson which was effectively impressed upon them during the Civil War, and which the Europeans have not as yet learned. Our Cavalry receives the same instruction in the rifle as does our Infantry. By an expenditure of from 300 to 400 rounds of cartridges per year each cavalryman is made what might be called an expert shot. In consequence, he has the effectiveness on foot of infantry, and this effectiveness is largely increased by the mobility which the horse gives him. No better illustration of this mobility could be given than Dodd's extraordinary march. The Cavalry "gets there."

It would be strange if our people, in preparing against future war, were not impressed by this incident with the necessity of giving the Army an increased strength in Cavalry, as well as in Infantry and Artillery. Otherwise the great force which our people seem to count on, composed of a half-million or a million men, will be made up entirely of foot troops and Artillery, since the proportion of Cavalry which could be obtained in time of war from the National Guard or from Volunteers is almost negligible. We would have to depend altogether upon the twelve regiments of Regular Cavalry which are now in this country, resulting in our having a ridiculously small proportion of that arm. *Cavalry cannot be improvised.*

In reading of the operations of Pershing's command we cannot but be impressed by the extent to which the modern motor truck, under certain conditions, adds to the efficiency of Cavalry. While these auto trucks cannot follow the Cavalry away from the main roads, they are immensely useful in transporting forage and rations to places where they can be reached by the Cavalry pack trains. In a country like Mexico, devoid of grain and hay, and even grass, this enables the horses to be kept in good condition for long and rapid marches. The aeroplanes also are useful in locating at a distance the camps of the bandits, thus making surprise marches possible.

The New York Quartermaster Depot, Col. A. L. Smith, announces that the following awards have been made on a bid for 100 one and one-half-ton motor trucks, which was opened on March 30, 1916: Thomas B. Jeffery Company, Kenosha, Wis., 27; the White Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 54; and the Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich., 27. This makes a total of over three hundred one and one-half-ton trucks that have been

purchased by the War Department in the past sixty days. Further requisitions for trucks will be made by the War Department as General Funston may request them. The Four Wheel Drive Auto Company, of Clintonville, Wis., were also awarded, on April 5, an order for five of their chassis equipped with 600-gallon tanks suitable for carrying oil, water or gasoline. The performance of this truck will be watched by the officers of the Services with interest inasmuch as there are over one thousand of them in active service on the battle-fronts of Europe.

CANADA'S LIBERAL PENSION SYSTEM.

The Canadian government in the European war is providing for a more generous system of pensions for officers and enlisted men and their widows than that of our Government in the Civil War. It is starting the war with higher rates of pensions and pay for officers and enlisted men than the United States has at present. As has been previously stated, the enlisted men of the Canadian expeditionary forces are receiving \$1.50 a day and more liberal allowances than the soldiers in our Regular Army. It is stated that the non-commissioned officers are receiving as high as \$4 per day in some of the grades.

This provision by Canada is a forecast of what must be enacted by Congress in the event of war if it adheres to the Volunteer system. General Sherwood, chairman of the House Committee on Pensions, has been frequently attacked for his advocacy of liberal pensions. It is not General Sherwood that is at fault, but it is the weakness of the country's military policy. As long as military service is not put on the same basis with taxes and required of all, higher rates of pay and liberal pensions will be necessary in order to secure volunteers to defend the country. If a class of patriotic citizens is called upon to discharge the duty of those who wish to escape service to their country the rates of pay and pensions can scarcely be too high. General Sherwood is justified in his contention that the present rate of pensions is inadequate under the Volunteer system.

Furthermore, the richer the country becomes and the higher the scale of living, the higher should be the rate of pay and pensions for those who serve in the Army and Navy. In confirmation of General Sherwood's statement respecting the allowance for pay and pension in our Service in the early history of our Government, we find the scale of officers' pay under the "Act Establishing a Naval Armament," approved March 27, 1794 (the creation of the U.S. Navy), was as follows:

Monthly pay and daily rations: Captains, \$75 and six rations; lieutenants, \$40 and three rations; chaplain, sailing master and purser, \$40 and two rations; surgeon, \$50 and two rations; surgeon's mate, \$30 and two rations; boatswains, gunners and carpenters, \$14 and two rations; lieutenant of marines, \$24 and two rations.

By the Act of Congress approved Sept. 23, 1789, providing for the Federal judiciary, the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States was fixed at \$4,000 a year, and the Associate Justices \$3,500. The Chief Justice at present receives \$15,000 a year and the Associate Justices \$14,500. The Federal judges of all classes are eligible to retire on full pay pensions at the age of seventy years, contingent upon a service of ten years. The Act of Sept. 23, 1789, gave the Attorney General of the United States a salary of \$1,500 a year; he now receives \$12,000. When the office was created in 1789 the Attorney General of England was receiving £7,000 (\$35,000) a year and fees, and the Chief Justice of England £8,000 (\$40,000) as late as 1855. We were paying the U.S. District Judges \$2,500 a year when the same class of judges in England were receiving £5,000 (\$25,000) a year. They also receive very substantial pensions on retirement.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR.

With the return of the fleet from Guantanamo on April 15 the navy yards will be overburdened with work. Even now the yards are busy, and with the docking period of about a month which the ships of the fleet will spend at their home yards, shore stations will be about as busy as in wartime. At present the Georgia and Virginia are being overhauled at the Boston Yard; a large flotilla of submarines are being remodeled at New York Yard; the Connecticut and Minnesota are being repaired at Philadelphia, and the New Hampshire is at Norfolk. All the yards on the Atlantic coast will be taxed to their full capacity when the fleet returns.

Secretary Daniels stated on Wednesday in an interview that he had information that private shipbuilding companies would be able to take care of the two dreadnoughts, two battle cruisers and three scout ships which the Administration is recommending. His remarks were plainly directed to the statements by Representative Padgett, which will be found on page 1015. "The statement that none of the private shipbuilding yards is in a position to undertake warship construction for a year is an error," the Secretary declared. "It is true that all shipyards are busy on merchant construction, but I have direct information that they can handle the program we have laid out. The delay in starting work on battleships Nos. 43 and 44, authorized by the last Congress, which will be built at the New York and Mare Island Yards, has been due to the necessity of conducting experiments to make the hulls torpedo proof. But the delay in the construction of these vessels will not be as real as some persons imagine. Before awarding contracts the Navy Department got into touch with

manufacturers of steel and made contracts for the delivery of steel for their construction. This steel is now being manufactured. The Government bought it at an average price of 1½ cents a pound. Now, the Pittsburgh quotations for this kind of steel are 3½ cents a pound. If these contracts were now let it would cost the Government about \$1,500,000 more."

Mr. Daniels was asked if letting contracts to private shipyards would not have meant the laying down of Nos. 43 and 44 by this time. He replied that while the ship to be built at the New York Yard could not be laid down until next fall, because the dreadnought now under construction on the ways would not be launched until summer, it could not have been laid down earlier at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, because the building slip at this private yard is now occupied by the Mississippi, which is not due for launching until fall. "No bid," Mr. Daniels said, "was received from private shipbuilders for either of these vessels within the limit of cost fixed by Congress. Under the law it was absolutely necessary for them to be awarded to the lowest bidders." He also said that the employment of additional draftsmen in certain navy yards and in the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering had served to expedite the preparation of plans and specifications for the new ships contemplated in the Administration's five-year building program, and would enable the Department to issue invitations for bids for these vessels more promptly than had been possible heretofore.

Owing to the illness of Col. Samuel Reber, Secretary of War Baker will probably place Lieut. Col. George O. Squier in charge of the aviation section of the Signal Corps when the latter returns from London upon being relieved as military attaché at the American Embassy. Even if Colonel Reber had not met with the serious accident, which disabled him for the time being, Colonel Squier would probably have been called upon to make a special report on aviation with a view to determining whether anything can be done to improve the aviation service of the Army. It is stated that none of the changes contemplated is due to the controversy at the San Diego Aviation School. Just at present there is more public interest in aviation than in any other feature of the Army program. This has resulted in an exaggeration of its relative importance and the extent of its possibilities. Colonel Squier, who has been in London ever since the opening of the war, is fully advised as to what is being done by the belligerents. On this account the authorities have decided not to make a change in policy until he is heard from, and his report will probably determine the changes the Secretary will make in the policy of the Department toward aviation. As has been previously announced three officers have been ordered to report to Washington to advise the Secretary in the purchase of aeroplanes. They are to be a board to look into the material matters for the aviation section of the Signal Corps, consisting of Capt. Virginius E. Clark and Lieut. Thomas de W. Milling and Byron T. Jones. Col. William A. Glassford has been detailed as commandant of the San Diego Aviation School. Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, it is understood, will remain on duty as his assistant.

The El Paso (Texas) Herald of April 1 has this despatch from Washington: "Representative Smith who received urgent telegrams from Tom Lea, Mayor of El Paso, asking that more United States troops be stationed at El Paso, went to the White House and asked President Wilson to have additional troops despatched to El Paso. He told the President that he had given up as a hopeless task repeated efforts to get the War Department to do anything and that he and his people in Texas wanted action immediately. The President promised Mr. Smith that he would look into the matter and see what could be done. Mr. Smith declares that the War Department is leaving entirely too many matters and too much authority with General Funston and that he proposes to get results hereafter by appealing direct to the White House." It is to be hoped that there will be no success for such an attempt to secure by political pressure interference from Washington with the control exercised by General Funston, who is on the spot, who is best informed as to the needs of the situation, and whose good judgment cannot be doubted.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue will be relieved as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation early this spring. The Secretary has promised Admiral Blue that he will be sent to sea as soon as the Navy bill has been disposed of by Congress. In the event that Capt. William S. Sims succeeds Admiral Blue the latter will be assigned to the Nevada. If Captain Sims is not made Chief of the Bureau of Navigation Admiral Blue will probably be appointed commander of the Arizona. The Secretary of the Navy now that he has finished the preparation of his legislative program is giving consideration to the prospective vacancy at the head of the Bureau of Navigation. Admiral Blue has had on file with the Secretary for four or five months an application to go to sea, but for one reason or another the Secretary has insisted that the Admiral remain in the Department. Just at present Captain Sims seems to be the most probable successor to Admiral Blue. It is stated that if the Secretary has not already offered the place to Captain Sims he soon will.

THE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO.

Despite the great activity and hard marches of our handful of troops engaged in hunting down Villa in Mexico, he had not been caught up to the time we went to press, nor has anything definite been reported concerning his whereabouts. A Torreon despatch of April 5 locates Villa at Maica, ninety miles southwest of Guerrero. If this be true, he is probably proceeding along the old coach road that leads into Santa Rosalia, whence he could move on to Parral, his reported objective. In two fights with his bands, however, the Mexicans have received a bad whipping from our cavalrymen, who located the bands after many miles of weary and hard pursuit under most trying conditions. It is very pleasing to note that none of our officers or men has thus far been reported as killed in action, while quite a number of Mexican bandits have been killed.

VILLISTAS ROUTED AT GUERRERO.

The first encounter between U.S. troops and some of Villa's bandits is described in the following telegram from Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing to the War Department, transmitted through General Funston and made public by Secretary of War Baker on March 31:

San Geronimo Ranch, March 30, 1916.

Dodd struck Villa's command, consisting of 500, 6 o'clock, March 29, at Guerrero. Villa, who is suffering from a broken leg and lame hip, was not present. Number Villa's dead known to be thirty, probably others carried away dead. Dodd captured two machine-guns, large number horses, saddles, and arms. Our casualties, four enlisted men wounded, none seriously.

Attack was surprise, the Villa troops being driven in a ten-mile running fight and retreated to mountains northeast of railroad, where they separated into small bands. Large number Carranzista prisoners, who were being held for execution, were liberated during the fight. In order to reach Guerrero, Dodd marched fifty-five miles in seventeen hours and carried on fight for five hours.

Eliseo Hernandez, who commanded Villa's troops, was killed in fight. With Villa permanently disabled, Lopez wounded, and Hernandez dead, the blow administered is a serious one to Villa's band.

PERSHING.

Soon after the above telegram had been sent to President Wilson at the White House the following telegram was sent to General Funston at San Antonio, Texas:

Washington, March 31.

Commanding General, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Secretary of War desires you to convey to General Pershing and Colonel Dodd and command his hearty commendation of exploit mentioned in your No. 1,176.

SCOTT, Chief of Staff.

The report as to Villa's broken leg was later believed to have been only a ruse on his part to enable him to get away and gather his scattered forces somewhere else, but there has been no certain information as to the matter.

SECRETARY BAKER GRATIFIED.

Secretary Baker on March 31 issued the following statement:

The success of Colonel Dodd in catching up with the retreating bandits and dispersing them shows the value and effectiveness of the careful preparations made by General Funston, as well as the dash and vigor with which Colonel Dodd himself and the members of his command have undertaken their task.

It is a matter of great gratification to us all that the first encounter is so decisive and that our own troops have suffered so slightly. The effect on both sides of the border will undoubtedly be good. It will allay apprehension on the American side by showing the rapidity and effectiveness with which our Army acts, and among the Mexican people it will show the singleness of our purpose and discourage other bandits from sympathetic demonstrations.

This comes as a very adequate answer to those who feared that it would encourage marauders, and gives strong ground to hope that the entire object of the expedition can be speedily accomplished.

Major William R. Sample, 20th U.S. Inf., in command of the supply base at Columbus, N.M., received a wireless despatch on March 31 from Lieut. Col. De Rosey C. Cabell, 10th U.S. Cav., chief of staff to Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, from Casas Grandes, Mexico, which gave further details of the fight at Guerrero, but added no material information.

The War Department on April 5 received the following despatch from General Pershing through General Funston: "Met Colonel Dodd April 3 at Providencia and got details of fight with Villa bandits on March 29. His exceptional march with the 7th Cavalry to reach Villa's camp and the work done by that command deserve high praise." Providencia is twenty-five miles south of Namiquipa, where General Pershing had his headquarters and is at a fork in the roads seventeen miles northwest of Bachiniva, and thirty-one miles due north of Guerrero.

"When the story of the ride of that advance guard of Cavalry comes to be written," says Mr. Frank B. Elser, a New York Times correspondent in the field with the expeditionary force, "it will make, I believe, one of the finest chapters in the history of the American Army. Not until we reached this base (at Colonia Dublan), sixty miles north of the point where the expedition is now establishing an advanced base, did we learn that the troops led by a colonel, the mention of whose name the censorship forbids, had for more than a week acted practically independently of headquarters, driving ahead at a rate that put forty men out of the saddle. The single doctor with the command was left behind with these disabled men, while the remainder of the column pushed on, short of rations, short of horses, short of everything except ammunition. When found by the Army aviator who reported to General Pershing the command had been living off the country, eating tortillas and frioles and game, sparing their horses where possible but not themselves, pushing the chase into a country where Carranza troops are thick, but who nevertheless failed to stop Villa in his flight."

Statements which have appeared that Colonel Dodd was not in command of the troops engaged in the fight on March 29 are shown to be incorrect by the following message from Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department: "Troops engaged at Guerrero with Villistas were commanded in person by Colonel Dodd."

According to George H. Clements, a special correspondent of the New York Sun, in a wireless news story from Namiquipa, Mexico, April 1, the U.S. troops were then operating over a front of seventy-five miles with six columns commanded by Colonel Dodd, who had under him a squadron of the 10th Cavalry. Col. W. C. Brown, 10th Cav., had another squadron of the 10th; Major Ellwood W. Evans, 10th Cav., and Col. James B. Erwin, 7th Cav., had each a squadron of the 7th Cavalry. Other commands are Major Frank Tompkins, 13th Cav., with two troops each from the 10th and 13th; Major Elmer

Lindsley's squadron, 13th, and Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav., with a picked squadron of the 7th, a total of 2,500 men.

"Aeroplanes," the despatch adds, "are keeping the Army so ceaselessly informed as to the whereabouts of the flying remnants of Villa's beaten band that they are given no opportunity to rest themselves or their badly fed mounts. The Villistas, broken into small bands, have been unable to hide or to make sorties because of the activities of the American aeroplanes."

"For the past forty-eight hours rain and sleet, blown by a strong, cold wind, have made life in camp anything but a joke. It was a relief from the dust of the last ten days, but uncomfortable nevertheless. The surrounding mountains are covered with snow and the weather is giving the aviators who are patrolling the lines of communication added hardships."

The scene of Colonel Dodd's victory is described as a broad valley lying at the head of the Santa Maria River. On the west rise the barren foothills of the continental divide, and to the east is a trail, made famous by Villa, which leads through the Laguna de Castilla district to Santa Ysabel.

FIGHT AT AGUASCALIENTES.

The second successful fight against a band of Villa's men was made by a squadron of some 200 cavalrymen under Col. W. C. Brown, 10th Cav., who defeated a band of Villistas and killed some thirty of them on April 1, and captured forty of their horses. The fight occurred at Aguascalientes, thirty miles north of Guerrero. The U.S. troops suffered no casualties. General Funston relayed to the War Department General Pershing's report announcing the engagement, as follows:

Headquarters in the Field, April 4.

Report just received from Major Evans, of the 10th Cavalry, by courier from vicinity of Rubio that Colonel Brown, with a squadron of the 10th, encountered band of Villistas on April 1 and was pursuing them through San Antonio.

No report from Brown, but natives from Chihuahua state that Brown's command, part mounted and part dismounted, surprised Villistas at noon meal while horses were grazing near Aguascalientes, about twenty miles southeast of Bachiniva.

Natives say from thirty to forty Villistas killed and same number horses captured. All this lacks official verification. Have not heard from Brown for several days, but expect details to-morrow.

THE ELUSIVE VILLA.

Col. W. C. Brown, 10th U.S. Cav., in a report received April 6 by Brigadier General Bell, U.S.A., commanding at El Paso, Texas, indicated that he, at least, believed Francisco Villa had fled from the district about Guerrero and was making his way south. He sent his report from Cusiuhirachic, west of Chihuahua, April 4, and said that he was pursuing what he characterized as a "hot trail" of the fugitive chief. Colonel Brown said that after the fight April 1 he had chased the Villa force through San Antonio, Chihuahua, toward the south. The presence of a detachment of the 10th Cavalry at Cusiuhirachic on April 4 served to support the assumption of officers that the advanced forces perhaps already had arrived at Satevo, south of Chihuahua. The air line distance between Cusiuhirachic and Satevo is fifty miles.

The task of catching Villa himself is an extremely difficult one, and will be rendered more so unless the troops can freely use the Mexican Central Railroad, over which additional American troops can be transported to the section of the country Villa is supposed to have headed for. It is believed that Villa is making for the almost inaccessible tablelands of Durango or for the mountains of the Parral district, with only a few followers. Just how much farther our small body of troops can venture into Mexico without considerable reinforcement is a question. The free use of the Mexican Central, which is open right through to Torreon and has a branch line from Jimenez to Parral, would be invaluable. With the use of this railroad and others, and with a vigorous co-operation of Carranza troops in the chase, Villa might be quickly rounded up.

Secretary Baker signed a contract on April 5 for four companies of motor trucks, 108 trucks in all, which will be hurried into Mexico as fast as possible. When these arrive the Army will have 207 trucks in service there, representing an investment of about \$500,000. The truck line communication is now more than 400 miles long, El Valle being the advanced field base. It is believed to be almost impossible to extend the truck line further without railways. The Cavalry in Mexico has 6,000 animals, requiring seven car loads of grain and hay a day. The truck line can easily transport rations for the men, but transportation for animal fodder is a difficult problem.

In order to better facilitate the auto truck service General Funston has asked the War Department for additional chauffeurs. The trucks are now manned by single chauffeurs, who must have time to sleep. With two chauffeurs, working relays, the trucks could operate twenty-four.

A truck train, under the command of Capt. Charles B. Drake, Q.M. Corps, consisting of twenty-seven trucks, went to within seven miles of Guerrero, it is reported, its crew being the first Americans to meet the troopers of the 7th Cavalry after their engagement at that town. Much needed supplies, including rations and clothing, it is said, were given the cavalrymen.

CARRANZA FORCES TAKE PART.

Secretary Baker on April 3 issued the following statement: "A despatch through General Funston from General Pershing tells us that one of the smaller bands into which the Villa forces scattered was struck by Colonel Cano March 29, and Manuel Boco, the leader, was killed. This seems to dispose finally of the rumor of disloyalty on the part of Colonel Cano. The report further tells us that grazing is scarce, corn of an inferior quality is plentiful, and that beef cattle is available in sufficient quantities."

According to a press report from Torreon, Mexico, April 5, a Villa band, under Simon Reyes and Chacon, lost forty-two killed in an attempt to surprise the garrison in the mining town of Parras, several miles east of Torreon. The garrison, under Col. J. M. Gonzalez, drove off the bandits and captured a quantity of arms and a number of horses.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, in command of the expeditionary force in Mexico, transferred his headquarters from Colonia Dublan, near Casas Grandes, to Namiquipa, according to a report on April 2. The new post is 225 miles south of Columbus. The camp at Colonia Dublan is to be maintained as a relay and transporting station, and it is understood that other depots will be used still further south. General Pershing has made a suggestion to General Funston that a large store of supplies be sent to Galena, which is thirty miles southeast of Casas Grandes, on the line of communication between the border and the advanced post. As Galena is not on the Northwestern Railroad, but is some twenty miles east of the railroad at Pierson, the new move is

believed to indicate that General Pershing has not determined to rely very much on the use of the railroad.

One of the most valuable aids to the troops in the field in Mexico is the establishment of two units of the field bakery at Colonia Dublan. Each of these units in an emergency, with three shifts a day, can turn out as high as 3,000 pounds of perfectly baked bread per day, which can be forwarded to different points. Bread has been baked in the ovens from native Mexican flour, it is stated.

The press correspondents with the expedition all unite in praising the work of the Army airmen, who despite great difficulties have performed very valuable service.

As a precaution against small roving bands of Mexicans reported gathering in the foothills between Columbus and Casas Grandes extra heavy guards accompanied the supply trains. Lieut. Allen W. Gullion, 20th U.S. Inf., adjutant of the Columbus camp, left early this week to investigate the report. Border patrols and posts along the lines of communication have been warned of the rumors. Orders have been issued to drivers of auto trucks to keep their machines close together, so that one car may not be cut off from the remainder of the train.

Major W. R. Sample, 20th Inf., U.S.A., commander in Columbus, was notified to prepare for a number of Villistas taken prisoners in the fight at Guerrero.

James T. Wakeley, enlisted man of Troop K, 13th Cav., who took part in the expedition into Mexico, died in hospital at El Paso, Texas, April 4. The cause of death is given as heart disease.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Secretary Baker announced on April 4 that General Funston despatched from Columbus, N.M., on April 1, the 20th and 24th Infantry, aggregating some 2,000 men, to be used guarding the steadily lengthening lines of communication. He also announced that nineteen Apache Indian scouts had been sent to General Pershing's headquarters to be used in trailing the bandits.

In order to increase the force on the Mexican border and make good the losses from various causes the War Department gave orders on April 6 for the despatch to the border of all recruits who have been enlisted since March 15 under the Hay resolution providing for an addition of 20,000 men to the Army. The number of recruits enlisted to date under this act approximates 5,000 men. As rapidly as they have been taken into the Service they have been assembled and placed under training at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Logan, Colo.; and Alcatraz Island, Cal. General Funston has requested that they be sent to the border to be assigned to organizations on patrol duty and this will enable some of the seasoned troops to be sent into Mexico if required, to reinforce those now there. General Funston has also recommended that Battery D, 4th Field Art., which had been ordered to Panama, be kept at Brownsville in view of the uncertain outlook in the Mexican situation. The recommendation has been approved.

The order of Battery D, 4th U.S. Field Art., to proceed to Panama Canal for duty has been suspended. The battery will not be sent to Panama until the Mexican situation is cleared up.

Twenty-two Apache Indian scouts for service with the force under General Pershing in Mexico, to be used in trailing Villa bandits, arrived at Columbus, N.M., April 6, from Fort Apache, Ariz. As soon as their ponies are unloaded they will start for General Pershing's headquarters to lead the hunt for Villa. Fourteen of the scouts, it is said, were in the Geronimo raid in 1886 and fought the United States soldiers, after which they became good Indians. Several of the Indians in the party are over seventy years of age. Capt. Oliver P. M. Hazard, 10th U.S. Cav., in charge of the scouts, said the braves rode sixty-five miles on their horses to the railroad station. All were eager to get on Villa's trail. Yet-Su-Suay, a wrinkled veteran of seventy-five years, is chief of the party. All were clad in regulation service uniforms, but wore war feathers in their hats. They carried rifles and long knives.

PREPAREDNESS FOR THE NATION'S YOUTH.

The Pennsylvania State Superintendent of Schools has sent out a letter condemning military instruction in schools. In reply to this Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, president of the Association for National Service, sent to the Philadelphia Public Ledger a letter in which he says:

"The charge has been made that we are losing our national ideal and that we have forgotten how to obey—if we ever knew. If we are to overcome the onus of these charges, we must do so through training our young men in the ideals which have been handed down to us from an ancestry which was willing to fight for them, sacrifice for them, and when need arose to die for them. They died that we might rest secure, as we have rested secure for many generations; and if we value this sacred heritage we must qualify to answer the call of our country and answer it fully equipped for the task."

"We are exerting every effort and expending huge sums in order that the citizen of the future may be better trained for his duties than we are or ever have been."

"I do not believe we can ever make real men or real citizens by endeavoring to give our people something they have not earned. Legislation is no solution. Throttled ability and penalized enterprise would be the only result."

"The elbow touch is the thing most needed to prevent class tendencies, and I know of no finer influence against this tendency than that supplied through military training. It also teaches the young men in all stations that the Government is not an agency from which something is to be had, but an institution with first claim on them for the best they have to give."

"Then, again, can there be any doubt of the truly democratic ideal of the proposal that every young man should prepare himself to a reasonable degree of efficiency to defend his country? Class feeling will gradually disappear before an ideal founded on service to the state by all classes. In no other way may we hope to fuse together the widely different elements of our population and instill into them the conviction that this indeed is a nation."

"All competent authority is in favor of teaching military science and all that pertains thereto in the schools, for it is the period in the life of prospective citizens when the mind and muscles are most receptive, and when habits of mind and body are forming and formed. There is no training that so fully meets the requirements of the growing lad as through the drill. It makes alert, obedient and healthy men—physically and morally. The

tendency, outside the office of Dr. Schaeffer and outside his jurisdiction, is toward drill in the schools. The whole state of Wyoming is rejoicing over the miracles resulting from the introduction of military drill into the high schools of that state. Chicago is on record for it and the state of Washington has evinced great interest in the introduction of universal military training.

"New York is considering a bill providing military training in the public schools, but it is faulty, in that it does not include all schools. Drill is not so much for the making of muscle as for the development of discipline, obedience and co-operation that gymnastic and calisthenic exercises, rightly directed, will produce. Drill is designed for the neglected ninety-nine per cent. of the student body which now gets its share of training on the "bleachers," "rooting" for the one per cent. that is already fit, but which receives about all the training given in the modern university.

"With reference to the inclusion of girls in any scheme of universal training for the national service, attention is invited to the increasingly large number of girls receiving vocational training throughout the country and also to the fact that large numbers of girls and women are fast qualifying for agricultural pursuits. All these activities in the women folk are steps in the right direction for national service for the womanhood of the nation. As women cannot bear arms, any scheme adding military training to the other large opportunities for boys should contemplate an increase in the vocational pursuits for girls."

NAVY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1903.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy signed by George Dewey, Oct. 17, 1903, the General Board of the Navy presented this table:

PROGRAM OF CONSTRUCTION TO BE COMPLETED IN 1919.

Year.	Battleships.		Armored cruisers.		Protected cruisers.		Scout cruisers.		Destroyers.		Colliers.	
	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.
1903	10	14	12	8	3	3	0	0	16	0	0	0
1904	12	2	12	1	4	3	0	4	16	3	0	2
1905	17	2	6	1	5	3	0	4	19	3	0	3
1906	19	2	8	1	6	3	4	4	22	3	2	2
1907	24	2	10	1	9	3	8	4	25	3	5	3
1908	26	2	11	1	12	3	12	4	28	3	7	2
1909	28	2	12	1	15	3	16	4	31	3	10	2
1910	30	2	13	1	18	3	20	3	34	3	12	2
1911	32	2	14	1	21	3	24	3	37	3	14	2
1912	34	2	15	1	24	3	27	3	40	3	16	2
1913	36	2	16	1	27	3	30	3	43	3	18	2
1914	38	2	17	2	30	4	33	3	46	3	20	2
1915	40	2	18	2	33	4	36	3	49	3	22	2
1916	42	0	19	0	36	4	39	3	52	3	24	2
1917	44	0	20	0	40	0	42	3	55	3	26	2
1918	46	0	22	0	44	0	45	0	58	3	28	0
1919	48	0	24	0	48	0	48	0	61	0	30	0

C, completed; A, authorized.

Six gunboats in addition to the existing and authorized types were recommended, with the following specifications: Sustained sea speed for forty-eight hours, twelve knots; maximum steaming radius, 2,000 miles; armament, one 3-inch and two 1-pounders; boilers and engines should be well down in the water; these should be of the ocean-going tug type; should be fitted with 15-ton derrick forward.

For the battleships a speed of sixteen knots was recommended, with a steaming radius of 6,000 miles; armored cruisers, 19 knots and 9,000 miles; protected cruisers, 18 knots and 8,000 miles; scout cruisers, 20 knots and 5,000 miles; destroyers, 20 knots for 48 hours.

Admiral Dewey in his letter of 1903 added: "In our present state of naval development as regards enlistment and training of personnel construction at the rate of four battleships per year is impracticable, because it would require the enlistment of about 10,000 new men every year to man the vessels completed. A more moderate rate of construction is therefore forced upon us for the time being; but as the expansion of the fleet goes on facilities for enlistment and training as well as for building will increase, and the rate of construction can then wisely be accelerated and the time of completing the program correspondingly hastened.

"These recommendations would be incomplete unless the General Board invited your attention to the futility of building vessels for the defense of the country without providing the personnel to man them. Whenever appropriations are made for new vessels the number of officers and enlisted men should be increased in due proportion."

LAUNCH OF TUG POCAHONTAS AT NORFOLK.

The Pocahontas, a modern seagoing tug built at the navy yard, Norfolk, was successfully launched at that yard on April 1, 1916, in the presence of the commandant, industrial manager and officers attached to the yard, the Mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and other invited guests. Miss Eleanor Graham Briggs, the daughter of Lieut. Comdr. William G. Briggs, U.S.N., christened the vessel.

The launch was unusual in the fact that the vessel was built on the sea wall, where no permanent ways were possible, and was launched sidewise on temporary ways, sticking over the sea wall. These ways were designed to tip and drop the vessel off the ends. With the tipping of the ways the vessel heeled and hit the water with an enormous splash. With an all steel hull, subdivided into twelve watertight compartments, steel superstructure, two pole masts—the forward one being equipped with cargo boom—together with modern equipment in the way of steam steering gear, steam windlass and towing engines, the Pocahontas constitutes an important addition to the auxiliary craft of the Navy.

She has an over-all length of 123 feet 6½ inches, and an extreme beam over guards of 26 feet 7½ inches. Her mean draft is approximately 13 feet 3¼ inches, with a displacement of 604 tons. The propelling machinery of the vessel is located amidships. She has two single-end Scotch boilers, arranged fore and aft, with a working pressure of 200 pounds per square inch, the fireroom being fitted for mechanical oil burning exclusively. The main engine is of the inverted cylinder, triple expansion, surface condensing type, of about 800 horsepower. The vessel is particularly well equipped with auxiliary machinery, of the latest and most approved design, while the electrical equipment is also thoroughly modern and complete.

A sister ship is being built at the Charleston Navy

Yard, the boilers for which vessel are being constructed at the Norfolk Yard.

PROGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The British lines in Belgium and France are said now to have been extended to somewhat over eighty miles in length.

From Armenia, Russian reports are received telling of continued advances in the region of Mush and Bitlis. Two complete companies of Turkish troops were captured.

In Mesopotamia the Turks claim a small victory in an outpost affair east of Maxime, in the Euphrates region. From the Tigris front comes the first news of a British success in months. General Lake reports carrying by assault a Turkish entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna, twenty miles northeast of and down river from Kut-el-Amara, where General Townshend has been closely besieged since early in December.

In the Caucasus region there have been skirmishes between patrols in the Tchuruk Valley, where the snow still lies deep.

A British warship in a three hours' bombardment destroyed Fort St. George and Fort Sanjak, part of the coastal defenses of Smyrna. The Turks apparently did not reply to the bombardment.

Holland seems to be in the grip of a war scare. Extensive military preparations have been carried out and both troops and railways are said to have been mobilized. Germany says the Dutch fear a raid by Allied armies violating their neutrality in order to attack Germany. From English sources the reasons are said to be connected with Dutch resentment of several recent losses in their merchant marine, which has been suffering from mines and torpedoes along the coast.

Switzerland is about to mark the frontiers with signs visible at a long distance by day and illuminated at night to prevent mistakes by airmen when dropping explosives.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

At Verdun attacks and counter-attacks upon an important scale have continued on both sides of the River Meuse. For a couple of days the assaults shifted to the region northeast of Verdun, where the Germans made several violent assaults upon French positions near Fort de Douaumont. Jets of liquid flame were used, but these attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, especially where directed against French trenches south of Fort Douaumont. East of Fort Douaumont the German artillery rained projectiles upon the whole district from the wood south of Haudromont to Vaux. The infantry developed a sudden attack upon the village of Vaux immediately after the bombardment, and in a bitter struggle won a great part of the ruined houses, especially on the western side of the town. Subsequently they occupied the whole village, but the French again won the southern half of the ruins in savage counter-attacks.

Caillette Wood, southeast of Fort Douaumont, was penetrated by a very strong German attack, and for some days a series of almost continuous battles raged in this sector. This wood, if retained by the Germans, would provide cover for the development of attacks upon the French positions along the Bras-Fleury line. The French by the use of powerful reserves succeeded in pushing the Germans back into the northern edge of the wood. The French first lines about 300 meters south of Douaumont village were successfully defended against a German assault, in which the attack was made in successive waves of great strength.

In the Woivre the French defeated three assaults against their works east of Haudromont, on the Fresnes-Verdun road.

West of the Meuse fierce conflicts have been in progress, especially in and near Avocourt Wood, where the German attack has been attempting to join hands with the positions three miles to the east at Le Mort Homme Hill. Any further progress toward the joining of these sectors would greatly increase the jeopardy of the French troops still holding Bethincourt and the key position on Hill 304, between Bethincourt and Esnes. Realizing the threatened danger, the French artillery and infantry have united in a magnificent defense in this critical sector. In the various counter-attacks by both sides there have been frequent hand-to-hand struggles. But the French succeeded in retaking a large part of Avocourt Wood.

In a tremendous assault delivered by strong infantry columns from three sides at once the town of Malancourt was taken after an all night battle; 328 unwounded prisoners fell into the hands of the Germans.

In the region of Le Mort Homme after violent bombardment the Germans attacked Hill 295, using a barrier fire of lacrymose shells. After an initial success they were driven back by counter-attacks.

The French were compelled to retire to the south side of Forges Brook, leaving the sector on the north bank completely in German hands from Malancourt to Bethincourt. A hard battle was fought at Haucourt, a village on Forges Brook, a short distance south of Malancourt. The French here succeeded in completely arresting the German attack.

The Belgians again report vigorous artillery combats, especially to the south of Dixmude and about Steenstraete.

On the British front fighting has continued about the mine craters in the St. Eloi sector, two miles south of Ypres. By a successful attack upon one of these craters the British captured the position, and took four officers and eighty men prisoners. Bombing attacks have alternated with artillery bombardments, but the British hold their ground. After a mine explosion near Neuville-St. Vaast the German infantry attacked, but was repulsed.

South of the Somme after a violent bombardment a small German infantry force penetrated the French trenches west of Vermandovillers, two miles north of Chaulnes. They were promptly expelled by a counter-attack, but took back one captain and fifty-seven men prisoners. In the region of Dompierre a series of attacks in force were repulsed.

In Champagne there have been no changes, and apparently less fighting than in any week for a long time.

In the Argonne mine fighting has continued, and the French by this means shattered German trenches at La Fille Morte and Hill 283. They repulsed German attacks with hand grenades directed against positions north of Avocourt.

In Lorraine French artillery fire caused a conflagration at Les Remabois, west of Leintrey.

In the Vosges a strong German reconnaissance attempted to reach the French trenches north of Wissem-

bach, but was defeated by the barrier fire. After a heavy artillery preparation German infantry attacked the French positions southeast of Seppois, but the attempt failed in the face of the barrier fire.

The air service of both sides has shown tremendous activity. West of Novron French anti-aircraft guns brought down an enemy aeroplane whose passengers were killed, and from the wreck the French recovered a machine gun. In Champagne, near St. Marie-a-Py, the guns brought down another aeroplane, and in the region of Dontrien a French pilot sent a Fokker flaming to earth.

Near Verdun in one day the French air service accounted for five German aeroplanes. On that occasion, although hit many times, all of the French machines returned safely. On the night of March 29 French aerial squadrons threw fifteen large caliber shells on the Sablons station at Metz and five on the railroad station at Pagny-sur-Moselle. The same night they bombarded the railroad station at Maisières-les-Metz, seven miles north of Metz. Near Belfort a German Aviatik was captured. On April 4 near Verdun French aeroplanes engaged in fifteen aerial combats. One double-motored German machine and two others were brought down. On the previous night a French air squadron dropped fourteen shells on the railroad station at Nantillois and five on barracks at Damvillers.

In an aerial fight east of Baupaupe Lieutenant Immelmann put his twelfth Allied aeroplane out of action. This one was a British biplane and the occupants were made prisoners. The same German aviator a day later scored a thirteenth victory in an air battle in the region of Arras, when the British lost three aeroplanes.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the northern region there have been no major operations, but no lack of minor fighting. In the Jacobstadt sector a small attack by German infantry was repulsed south of the Neuselbourg station. The bridgehead at Ikskull was again attacked, but the assault broke down before the strong Russian fire. In this region the Germans have been forced out of part of their entrenchments by the floods. The ice has begun to break up in the Dwina.

South of Dvinsk, in the region of Lake Narocz, the Germans have assumed the initiative. In the forest south of Mokritza the Russians repelled an attack. South of Krevot, near Novo Selki, there was a sharp fight about a mine crater.

West of Czartorysk and south of the Rakimno marshes a small German outpost was broken up by a sudden Russian attack.

Along the Upper and Middle Strypa the Russians on the defensive have held their ground against several strong attacks.

South of the village of Olyka the Russians lost and in a counter-attack recaptured a hill position. Russian attempts to advance southeast of Sienkowce were defeated by artillery and counter-attacks.

West of Tarnopol the Russians repulsed an Austro-Hungarian attack.

German aviators have dropped bombs near the stations of Podorietzky, Politz, Antanovska, Lounetz and Sinickiniavka. A Russian battery brought down a German aeroplane south of Lievenhof. Both machine and occupants were captured.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the Rovereto zone the artillery actions have continued.

In Sugana Valley, west of Tresobbo (Roncigno sector), there have been small patrol encounters, which have also been occurring on the slopes of Col di Lana. On the Upper Cordevole an Italian battery shelled a marching column of Austrian troops.

In the Upper Rienz by advancing over mountain footpaths the Italians attacked and took three block-houses on the Rauchkofel, with thirty-one prisoners. Later they occupied the summit of Hill 1979, dominating the Cristallo Valley.

On the Isonzo front the Austrians have again taken the initiative and delivered strong attacks on the heights northwest of Gorizia, about Podgora Heights, and as far as Sabotino, a front of over four miles. The assaults were vigorously pressed and fresh reserves were largely used, but the attempt to advance finally failed, and in counter-attacks the Italians captured five officers and 156 men.

The Austrians report occupying the border ridge between Lobbia Alta and Monte Fumo.

On the Carso Plateau the Italian infantry have continued their efforts to push their lines forward, especially in the neighborhood of Selz, which is a village just under the southwestern edge of the plateau, about two kilometers northwest of Monfalcone. In this sector a bayonet attack won a section of Austrian entrenchment with seven officers, 200 men, a machine gun and a bomb thrower. This success enables the Italians to gain a foothold on the Costa Lunga, which is crossed by the road to Doberdo. The successful assault was made by the Acqui Brigade.

An Italian dirigible at night reached the railway junction at Opicina, north of Trieste, where it dropped 300 kilograms of high explosive. Six Caproni aeroplanes dropped forty bombs on Adelsberg, twenty-two miles northeast of Trieste. Another Caproni bombed Grafenberg, Austria. An Austrian aeroplane dropped two bombs on the Italian town of Bassano.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

French reports summarizing the activities in this theater of war during March speak of increasing activity on the part of the German artillery. French forces are established along an advanced line south of Gievigli and important contingents of British cavalry are installed close to the French positions. A German detachment was dislodged from the Greek village of Macikovo, east of the Vardar River.

French artillery shelled troop stations at Mrzenti and Gievigli, and there has been a great deal of air fighting. The French reports tell of the bombardment by twenty-three aeroplanes of an enemy cantonment at Valovec, west of Lake Doiran, and another at Potporitza. One of the pilots hit by a projectile fell into the lake and another forced to land succeeded in returning to the French lines after setting fire to his machine. In another air fight a Fokker defeated a French aeroplane, but the French aviator in this case also set fire to his aeroplane after landing. A German Albatross was brought down by a French aviator, and three enemy machines were shot down after the great German raid on Saloniki on March 28, when many Greek civilians were killed and wounded.

A French cavalry detachment drove off a German troop which was encountered at Cindelli. There have been several skirmishes on the Gievigli front, where the French captured a few German and Bulgarian prisoners. At Ancona, on the Albanian coast, the Italians shot

down three out of five Austrian seaplanes which, supported by two torpedoboats, bombarded the town, where there were some casualties. The Italian anti-aircraft guns were mounted on an armored train and four aeroplanes participated in the fight.

AIR RAIDS OVER GREAT BRITAIN.

Five successive Zeppelin attacks on the last night in March and the first four nights of April marked the continuation of Germany's air campaign against Great Britain. The first of these raids was made by five Zeppelins on the night of March 31 and resulted in the death of forty-three and the wounding of sixty-six persons. The raiding air fleet was divided into two squadrons and one detached ship, the squadrons making the eastern counties their objective, while the detached ship attacked the northeast coast. According to the official statement 200 explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in the eastern counties and twenty-two on the northeast coast.

One of these ships, the L-15, was hit by shell fire from an anti-aircraft battery on the coast. Its back was broken, and after vainly attempting to escape across the Channel fell into the Thames estuary, where patrol boats surrounded it and made prisoners of the crew of seventeen, including Lieutenant Commander Breithaupt, who was in charge of the Zeppelin, and Lieutenant Kuehne. One of the crew was drowned before the patrol boats reached the L-15 and five were wounded. An effort was made to tow the Zeppelin into safety, but she sank in the shallow water at the mouth of the Thames. On April 4 the British Aeronautical Institute applied for permission to salvage this dirigible at its own expense, believing it can be rebuilt and launched against the enemy within three months. A feature of the raid was the fact that a machine gun, some ammunition, a petrol tank riddled with shrapnel and some machinery were dropped either by the L-15 or by another of the air raiders.

In the course of this raid several British fliers went up after the Zeppelins in aeroplanes. Lieutenant Brandon rose to 9,000 feet and dropped several bombs on a German dirigible below him, three of which he believed took effect. It is not known whether his "hits" had anything to do with the wrecking of the L-15.

On the night of April 1 two airships approached the northeast coast, according to the official statement of the raid, one going inland, the other turning back. This report, issued on April 2, stated that sixteen persons were reported killed and about one hundred injured. Eight houses were demolished and a serious fire was started in a shop.

On the night of April 2 the most extensive raid as yet made by German Zeppelins over Great Britain took place. Six airships took part in it, dropping several hundred bombs and killing ten and injuring eleven persons. Three airships sailed over Scotland, one raided the northeastern counties of England, and two others flew over the eastern counties to the south. Several hotels and dwellings were damaged, but no military damage was done, according to the official statements by the War Office. German official statements, as to these last two raids, claim that Edinburgh and Leith were attacked with the dock establishments on the Firth of Forth. Newcastle and important shipbuilding plants, as well as furnaces and factories on the River Tyne, were bombarded with explosive and incendiary bombs. That a battery at Newcastle was silenced was also declared in this same report. The English authorities issued a denial of these statements.

The night of April 3 witnessed another raid by one Zeppelin over the East Anglian coast. Although several explosions were heard no fragments of bombs were found, no damage was caused and no casualties reported up to the time the official statement was issued. In response to a question in Parliament on April 4, Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, stated that the new arrangements for the defense of London and the munitions establishments around the city from aerial attacks had been very successful. More than one attack, he said, had been prevented by the new plan without the inhabitants of London knowing anything of the threatened raid.

With an interval of a day, a fifth Zeppelin raid took place on the evening of April 5. The German craft attacked the northeast coast of England, but was driven off by anti-aircraft defenses after dropping some bombs. No report has yet been made as to the results of the raid. Subsequent to the second report on the raid of March 31, the British government announced that another Zeppelin, in addition to the L-15, was hit, this fact being made known through the finding of a carbon copy of a wireless message sent by the commander of the airship that had fallen to the ground.

ADMIRAL FISKE AND THE SECRETARY.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., is not disposed to accept the criticisms upon him implied in the testimony of Secretary Daniels before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which is quoted on page 1018. In reply to his request that he be allowed to appear before the committee and explain the discrepancies between his testimony and that of the Secretary, the Admiral was informed by Chairman Padgett that the committee had closed its hearings and could not hear him. Mr. Fred A. Butler, a member of the Naval Committee, regards this as arbitrary action with regard to a letter addressed to the committee and declares that he will demand a vote on the Admiral's request by the full committee.

In his letter Admiral Fiske states that he keeps a diary on developments in the Navy Department touching himself and possibly other important matters. He seeks to lay this diary before the committee in support of portions of his own testimony. "Referring to my testimony," wrote Admiral Fiske, "I beg leave to request your attention to the fact that the testimony of the Secretary has cast a serious cloud on mine. For this reason I respectfully request permission to appear before the committee to explain certain occurrences concerning which I fear that the Secretary's memory has led him to do me great injustice."

It would appear from the statement of Admiral Fiske that the Secretary has misinterpreted statements which the Admiral admits having made, and he has the documents to prove this. His arguments against the Secretary's action in regard to the wine mess were, he says, "expressed in a closely typewritten letter to him, four pages long, dated May 27, 1914, and covered many points. It would be necessary to read this entire letter to get a

correct idea of what I told the Secretary. I should like to show a copy of the letter to the committee. Referring to that part of the Secretary's testimony that bears on my testimony that the Secretary directed the omission of a recommendation for 19,600 men from the General Board's report of December, 1914, I should like an opportunity to convince the committee of the correctness of my recollection, by showing the entries made in my diary at the time. As to my telling the Secretary not once but many times that 'if we did not put men at the head of the Navy whose fathers and grandfathers had been in the Service we would never be able to obtain any degree of preparedness,' I have never entertained such ideas."

Admiral Fiske explains his application for the command of the Atlantic Fleet as entirely consistent with propriety, and he says: "I find in my diary under date of June 15, 1914, 'Secretary of the Navy told me that he is going to make Fletcher commander-in-chief. I told him I could make no objection, that I had continually praised Fletcher as a fine admiral, and that he could make no mistake in making Fletcher commander-in-chief.' I have never had the slightest ill feeling about this episode, and I have told everyone to whom I have talked about it that if I had been in the Secretary's place I would have appointed Fletcher, because he had made good in important practical work in Mexico. For many years Fletcher and I have been close friends, and we are so still."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Preble, at San Diego, has been ordered to the Mare Island Yard for overhaul.

The Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry and Stewart will proceed to the Mare Island Yard about May 1 for overhaul.

The Washington was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., March 31, 1916.

The U.S.S. supply sailed March 29 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, en route to Guam as station ship.

The Uncas, now at the Charleston Yard, will leave about April 15 for Port Royal, S.C., and Key West, Fla., and thence, with the Monaghan in tow, to the Charleston Yard.

The Sacramento, now at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Yard, will leave about April 15 for Haytian waters.

The Prometheus, at the New York Yard, has been ordered to Boston, Portsmouth, N.H., and Norfolk.

The orders to the Uncas to proceed from Charleston to Key West and return have been revoked.

The Monaghan, at Key West, has been ordered to the Norfolk Yard.

The Panther, at Key West, has been ordered to the Norfolk Yard and return to Key West.

The Princeton was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., April 4, 1916.

The U.S. collier Maumee arrived at the New York Navy Yard April 3 from the Mare Island Navy Yard, a distance of about 4,000 miles, in tow of the U.S. collier Prometheus, under command of Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. This long tow was a clever piece of work and one of the biggest on the record. The Maumee was without any engines, as these are to be placed in her at the navy yard, New York, where they have been constructed. They are of the Diesel type and the largest ever constructed. A great 12-inch manila hawser was used in towing. There was no mishap of any kind. Aside from a small injury to one of the auxiliaries, nothing unusual happened to the engines or machinery of the Prometheus either. Commander Karns was complimented by the yard officials for the run he had made, particularly on the last leg from Colon to New York. The Prometheus must have pulled her tow through the water at a speed of fifteen knots on her last leg. The Maumee was built at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The two vessels started early in February for New York, via the Panama Canal. The engines of the Maumee are now being taken apart in the machine shop of the navy yard. They have been undergoing tests for several months and have, it is said, been found perfect in every detail.

Frank W. Crilley, U.S.N., the diver prominent in the relief work during the disaster to the submarine F-4, was awarded a silver medal of honor by the Treasury Department on April 1. Crilley volunteered to go to the rescue of Chief Gunner's Mate William F. Loughman, imprisoned in a cable 250 feet beneath the surface. After two hours of dangerous work, during which he was rendered unconscious, Crilley succeeded in saving Loughman.

Ordinary Seaman C. E. Davis, from the battleship New Hampshire, and Charles Stronstrom, from the Naval Hospital, were shot and killed at Norfolk, Va., April 5, by George Carter, a negro. Davis, Stronstrom and several other bluejackets interfered with several negroes who were mistreating an aged white man. William Carter, a negro, started to run and the sailors pursued, while his brother, George Carter, fired a revolver on the sailors without warning, and hit Davis and Stronstrom in the breast. They died as they reached a hospital. George Carter escaped. To prevent a possible race war, detachments of marines from the New Hampshire rounded up all sailors on shore and they were taken back to their ships.

The Navy Department has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that Albert George Row, chief boatswain's mate, be awarded a life-saving medal. Row jumped overboard into the Mare Island Strait about 2:45 p.m., March 3, 1916, in an endeavor to save an enlisted man in the Marine Corps from drowning. Row's action was prompt and at the risk of his own life on account of the difficulty of reaching shore, the current being treacherous and the sea wall about six feet high. Both Row and the enlisted man of the Marine Corps were rescued by a shore boat. The Secretary of the Navy has also written a letter of commendation to Andrew Joseph Gleason, apprentice seaman at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, for his heroic action in swimming out about 150 yards into Lake Michigan, while the temperature was at freezing and the surf very heavy, in an effort to recover the body of Chief Gunner's Mate R. N. Walter, who was drowned.

Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Kentucky, has notified the Navy Department that there was not a single desertion while the ship was

at New Orleans from Feb. 23 to March 18, although the ship had gone there from a protracted stay at Vera Cruz, where shore leave was greatly restricted. One-half of the ship's company was given shore leave the day before the Kentucky's departure for Mexican waters on March 18 and not a man failed to return, although it was known that another long period of service in tropical waters might be required of them. Secretary of the Navy Daniels has directed that a letter of commendation be sent to the crew of the Kentucky.

EQUALIZING PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

As a committee amendment to Sec. 27 of the Army bill the Senate committee has decided to submit a provision for the equalization of promotion in the Army. For years an effort has been made to reach an agreement among the different arms of the Service upon some scheme by which officers will be placed on one line for the purpose of promotion. It is generally acknowledged that the present system of promotion in the separate arms produces inequalities and consequently friction throughout the Army. Aside from this it is generally recognized that more weight would be given to recommendations of Army boards if the question of promotion were eliminated. Under the present conditions if a Cavalry board recommends any increase in the strength of the mounted service it is always open to the charge of advancing a promotion scheme. The same is true of Infantry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery. The reasons for making a recommendation may be ever so sound, but still those who are opposed to any increase in the strength of the Army are able to make the charge that the proposed change is an effort of officers to secure advancement. The section with the proposed amendment will read as follows. The provisions added by the amendment at the end of the section are in italics:

Sec. 27. The Detached Officers.—Line officers detached for duty with the National Guard, together with those detached from their proper commands under the provisions of law for other duty, the usual period of which exceeds one year, shall be subject to the provisions of Sec. 27 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, with reference to details to the Staff Corps, but the total number of detached officers hereby made subject to these provisions shall not exceed 19 colonels, 23 lieutenant colonels, 165 majors, 389 captains, 426 first lieutenants, including 200 detached officers authorized by the Act approved March 3, 1911: *Provided, That original and subsequent vacancies in the list of detached officers shall be filled as follows: When the duties to be discharged by an officer on detached service are peculiarly those of an officer of one of the four arms—Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery Corps, the officer to be placed on the detached officers' list for the discharge of the duties will be selected from that arm; when the duties to be discharged by an officer on detached service are not peculiarly those of an officer of one of the arms named above, the officer to be placed on the detached officers' list for the discharge of the duties will be selected from that arm in which the senior officer of the next lower grade has had, at the date of the selection, the longest commissioned service in the Army; when an officer of any arm is removed from the detached officers' list and the resulting vacancy thereon is filled by an officer of another arm, selected as prescribed herein, the officer removed from such list shall be carried as an extra number in his grade and arm and promotion therein shall cease until he has been absorbed in such grade and arm: Provided further, That for the purposes of this section the President shall assign constructive dates of commissions to officers now holding anomalous positions on the lineal lists of the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery Corps, and nothing in this section shall be construed to change the lineal rank of any officer in his own arm: Provided further, That except as otherwise provided in this act vacancies created or caused by this act in the several branches of the Army, line and staff, shall be filled in the manner now prescribed by law, and thereafter vacancies created or caused by transfers to the detached officers' list herein provided shall be filled in the manner herein prescribed: And provided further, That hereafter not more than one colonel be assigned or attached to any regiment.*

FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATIONS.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill, submitted to the House of Representatives on April 6 by Mr. Shirley, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, makes provision for the largest fortifications appropriation in the history of the country. The bill appropriates \$21,997,050 for the coming fiscal year and in addition authorizes contracts in sums aggregating \$12,300,000, a total of \$34,299,050, which is \$16,936,833.10 more than was appropriated for the same purposes at the last session of Congress.

The most striking feature of the specific appropriations in the bill is the item for construction of six 16-inch guns, four of which are to be placed at Cape Henry, Va., and two at Rockaway Beach, N.Y. The bill provides for sums to allow fortification work to be pushed forward at Cape Henry and for \$1,400,000 to buy land at Rockaway Beach, as the site for a new addition to the seacoast defenses of New York city, where these new 16-inch guns are to be mounted, and for additional land at San Francisco and San Pedro. Provision is also made for the building of emplacements and mountings of seven 12-inch guns upon barbette carriages, with high-angle fire, so as to give such guns a range of 30,000 yards. It is contemplated that these guns shall be placed at New York, Boston, and either Portland or San Francisco. Estimates also were submitted, and sums are carried for the emplacement of fifty-four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns at various fortifications. In addition to the new guns, the bill provides for the expenditure of \$750,000 to purchase the rights of the radio-dynamic torpedo control devised by John Hays Hammond, jr. Acceptance is conditioned, however, on the report of a joint board of Army and Navy officers after a test for which the bill provides.

The bill points out that the War Department Board of guns, with a contract authorization for \$3,500,000, to be expended toward a new reserve. Previous annual appropriations were only \$200,000. For the purchase of mountain, field and siege cannon, \$2,821,500 is named, with \$2,000,000 for ammunition. Last year's total appropriation was \$610,000. For submarine mines \$217,000 is asked. For the insular possessions, \$2,585,000 is wanted to cover the mounting of eight 12-inch guns with high-angle fire and for ten anti-aircraft guns. Estimates were also submitted for \$1,700,000, with a contract authorization of \$500,000 for reserve ammunition for the insular possessions and allowed in its entirety. While the subject would clearly be within its proper scope, the provisions for the fortification of the

Panama Canal are not carried by it, but are carried in the Sundry Civil bill, the reason for this arrangement being the desirability of keeping in one appropriation bill all the expenditures relating to the canal.

The bill points out that War Department Board of Review in its report recommended the use of mobile mortars and guns of large caliber, transported by rail as auxiliary defenses for our coast, and the committee has recommended an appropriation for the building of one such mortar and gun. The Ordnance Department is engaged at present in working out the detailed plans for such gun and mortar, and it is believed that they will successfully solve the problem, in which event provision can be made for the rapid acquisition of a number of such mortars and guns.

Details of fortifications at the various points of sea-coast defense are withheld, as a matter of policy, in the committee report, but the following statement is made regarding the \$96,000,000 fortifications program worked out by the Board of Review of the War Department, toward which the pending bill is a start:

"While it may not be proper to state in detail the proposals made, it is proper to state that the ends sought by the additional armament are at certain points to defend the harbors and existing defenses against long-range naval bombardment, made necessary by the increased range of guns of modern battleships; to increase the volume of gun fire at certain places in order to make it adequate to meet the increased volume of gunfire that could be directed against the fortification by a fleet of modern warships, and in a few instances to cover water areas not covered effectively by existing armament, and to deny to an enemy the use of certain harbors not now protected."

The committee recommends as new legislation in this year's bill the provisions contained in the following four sections:

Sec. 2. That all material purchased under the provisions of this act shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the U.S. to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty.

Sec. 3. That appropriations in this act shall not be expended for powder other than small-arms powder at a price in excess of fifty-three cents a pound.

Sec. 4. That except as expressly otherwise authorized herein no part of the sums appropriated by this act shall be expended in the purchase from private manufacturers of any material at a price in excess of twenty-five per centum more than the cost of manufacturing such material by the Government, or, where such material is not or has not been manufactured by the Government, at a price in excess of twenty-five per centum more than the estimated cost of manufacture by the Government.

Sec. 5. That expenditures for carrying out the provisions of this act shall not be made in such manner as to prevent the operation of the Government arsenals at their most economical rate of production, except when a special exigency requires the operation of a portion of an arsenal's equipment at a different rate.

The following figures present a comparison between the bill of last year and the items called for in the present bill:

FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER WORKS OF DEFENSE.

	Appropriations for 1916.	Recommendations for 1917.
Gun and mortar batteries.....	\$585,000.00	\$2,300,000
Modernizing emplacements.....	100,000.00	78,500
Fire-control stations.....	130,000.00	600,000
Coast Artillery war instruction.....	500.00	1,250
Power plants at fortifications.....	50,000.00	.....
Searchlights for harbors.....	150,000.00	226,700
Preservation of fortifications.....	200,000.00	225,000
Plans for fortifications.....	10,000.00	25,000
Light and power equipment and searchlights.....	40,000.00	40,000
Sea walls and embankments.....	27,000.00	.....
Fire-control stations.....	130,000.00	130,000
Submarine mines, etc.....	31,000.00	200,000
Sites, purchase of.....	.....	1,400,000
Greene, Frank, payment to.....	138.90	.....
Total, fortifications and other works of defense.....	1,453,638.90	5,226,450

FIELD ARTILLERY AND ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Mountain, field and siege cannon.....	\$450,000.00	\$2,821,500
Ammunition for same.....	1,160,000.00	2,700,000
Seacoast cannon.....	300,000.00	\$1,284,500
Ammunition for same.....	200,000.00	\$3,000,000
Subcaliber coast artillery ammunition.....	425,000.00	490,000
Mobile artillery maintenance.....	50,000.00	100,000
Subcaliber light artillery ammunition.....	135,000.00	400,000
3.2-inch batteries.....	170,000.00	195,000
Seacoast artillery maintenance.....	500,000.00	400,000

Total armament of fortifications..... 3,390,000.00 11,391,000

PROVING GROUND, SANDY HOOK, N.J.

Current expenses.....	56,200.00	75,000
Expenses of officers and pay of draftsmen.....	18,700.00	35,000
Total, Sandy Hook Proving Ground.....	74,900.00	110,000

SUBMARINE MINES.

Submarine-mine material.....	26,000.00	26,000
Submarine mines.....	190,000.00	123,000
Submarine-mine matériel.....	68,000.00	68,000

Total, submarine mines..... 284,000.00 217,000

Radiodynamic torpedoes..... 1,167,000

FORTIFICATIONS IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Repair of fortifications:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	2,000.00	3,000
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00	10,000
Torpedo structures:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	1,000.00	.....
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	.....
Land defenses:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	150,000.00	129,000
Philippine Islands.....	.....	170,000
Light and power plants:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	1,500.00	2,000
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00	3,500
Sea walls and embankment, Hawaiian Islands.....	21,000.00	.....
Submarine mines.....	17,000.00	10,000
Fire-control installations, operations, etc.....	10,000.00	10,000
Seacoast cannon.....	110,000.00	\$240,000
Ammunition for same.....	400,000.00	\$1,700,000
Seacoast artillery maintenance.....	60,000.00	60,000
Total, fortifications in insular possessions.....	842,678.00	2,585,600
Facilities for immediate manufacture of arms, etc.....	.....	1,000,000
Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.....	15,000.00	300,000
Grand total, fortifications.....	6,060,216.90	21,997,050

¹In addition authority was granted to enter into contracts or incur obligations not to exceed \$300,000.

²In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$5,500,000.

³In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$1,500,000.

⁴In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$3,000,000.

⁵In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$300,000.

⁶In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$500,000.

Submarine mines, purchase.....	40,000.00	138,100
Material for same, maintenance.....	7,500.00	10,000
Fire-control stations.....	15,678.00	100,000

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table which appears elsewhere in this issue:

Tonopah, arrived at Block Island Sound April 3.
Birmingham, arrived at Key West April 4.
Macdonough, arrived at Pensacola April 4.
Parker, arrived at the Norfolk Yard April 4.
Winslow, arrived at Cramps' Ship Yard April 4.
Conyngham, arrived at Cramps' Ship Yard April 5.
Denver, sailed from Salina Cruz for Acapulco April 4.
Jupiter, arrived at Vera Cruz April 5.
Raleigh, arrived at Corinto April 2.
South Dakota, sailed from San Francisco for Bremerton April 5.
Blakely, sailed from New York Yard for Newport April 6.
Kearsarge, sailed from Philadelphia for Boston April 6.
Charleston, arrived at San Francisco April 6.
Wheeling, arrived at Vera Cruz April 6.
Supply, arrived at Honolulu April 6.
Jacob Jones, arrived at Key West April 7.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 30.—Comdr. U. T. Holmes to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Lieut. R. M. Pawell detached Dixie May 15, 1916; to assistant to superintendent Naval Radio Service, Radio, Va.

Lieut. C. C. Soule detached Raleigh; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. D. Seed, jr., detached works Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., March 31, 1916; to Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. W. Holt detached Cheyenne; to H-2.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. T. Markland detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., April 1, 1916; to assistant naval inspector of ordnance, Bausch and Lomb Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. W. Hosford detached Sperry Gyroscope Co., March 31, 1916; to assistant naval inspector of ordnance, Carnegie Steel Co., Munnhall, Pa.

Ensign E. B. Hough detached Sacramento; to temporary duty receiving ship Philadelphia, crew for Oklahoma, and on board when commissioned.

Ensign E. F. Zenke detached Cheyenne; to H-3.

Ensign E. L. Vanderkloot detached Cheyenne; to Charleston.

Ensign W. L. Wright detached Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.; to Sacramento.

Ensign T. N. Vinson detached Alert; to K-3.

P.A. Surg. F. H. Brooks detached navy yard, Norfolk; to Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, steamer of April 11, 1916.

Asst. Surg. Henry McDonald detached New Orleans; to Charleston.

Paymr. John Irwin to Charleston.

Civil Engr. A. A. Baker detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., April 10, 1916; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Civil Engr. W. H. Allen to navy yard, New York, N.Y., April 3, 1916.

Chief Bttn. Michael Higgins detached Prometheus; to navy yard, New York, fitting out Maumee and on board when commissioned.

Bttn. M. C. Kent detached Iris; to Colorado.

Chief Gun. U. G. Chipman detached Iris; to Milwaukee.

Chief Gun. J. H. Aigner detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., fitting out Idaho and on board when commissioned.

Chief Gun. J. F. McCarthy to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gun. J. M. Kirkpatrick temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; orders March 17, 1916, to Kentucky, revoked.

Chief Mach. G. L. Russell detached Iris; to Milwaukee.

Mach. J. J. Enders to Jupiter.

Chief Carp. A. W. Jones to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Carp. T. O. Covell detached navy yard, Mare Island, April 17, 1916; to Asiatic Station via May transport.

Chief Carp. R. H. Neville detached Louisiana May 1, 1916; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Pay Clerk J. C. Masters to Milwaukee.

Act. Pay Clerk R. E. Smith detached Iris; to Milwaukee.

Note.—Capt. A. W. Dodd, retired, died at Cheraw, S.C., March 30, 1916.

MARCH 31.—Comdr. E. H. Campbell detached command New Orleans; to command Charleston.

Lieuts. (J.G.) R. R. Thompson and H. W. Boynton detached New Orleans; to Charleston.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Dollard to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, April 10, 1916.

Chief Bttn. P. E. Radcliffe detached Charleston; to Albany.

Bttn. J. A. Pierce detached Albany; to Charleston.

Chief Gun. James Shannon detached Charleston; to Albany.

Gun. George Kleinsmith and Chief Mach. J. C. Stein detached Albany; to Charleston.

APRIL 1.—Chap. T. B. Thompson detached Utah, April 20; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., May 25, 1916.

Act. Chap. Herbert Dumstry detached Ohio, April 15; to Utah, April 20, 1916.

Act. Pay Clerk J. L. Cash detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; to duty with Administrator of Customs at Port au Prince, Hayti.

APRIL 3.—Lieut. A. S. Kibbee detached command Jarvis; to temporary duty Birmingham.

Surg. G. L. Angeny to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 10, 1916.

P.A. Surg. A. H. Allen detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1916; to Texas.

Chief Mach. G. W. Fairchild detached Nebraska; to home and wait orders.

APRIL 4.—Lieut. Comdr. F. R. McCrary detached works of Gallaudet Company, Norwich, Conn.; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. (J.G.) V. C. Griffin detached South Carolina; to North Carolina.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. D. Murray detached duty Boston, Mass.; to works of Gallaudet Company, Norwich, Conn.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. G. Haxton to temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Ensigns William Masek and L. L. Babbitt detached New Jersey; to North Carolina.

Ensign C. T. Hull detached Arkansas; to North Carolina.

P.A. Surg. J. P. Haynes to Ohio.

Asst. Paymr. W. D. Alexander resignation accepted, effective April 5, 1916.

Bttn. James Reilly to Colorado.

Chief Gun. Hans Johnson detached Missouri; to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Carp. J. S. Miller to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Carp. L. T. Herrmann detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1916; to Louisiana.

Pay Clerk J. H. Underwood resignation accepted from May 1, 1916.

Acting Pay Clerk A. C. Bridges to Paducah.

APRIL 5.—Lieut. F. M. Perkins to Cassin.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. A. Waddington detached Annapolis; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. H. Anderson detached San Diego; to Annapolis.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. H. Kelley detached Iris; to Buffalo.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. Lamontain detached Connecticut; to Vermont.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. D. McCaughey detached Connecticut; to Vermont.

Bttn. T. M. Buck detached Chester; to temporary duty receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Chief, Gun. G. D. Stillson detached duty; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. S. Conover detached Rainbow; to Colorado.

Gun. Alexander Anderson detached Chester; to temporary duty receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Carp. W. H. Hewitt detached Chester; to home and wait orders.

Carp. H. P. K. Lyons detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Chester.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Capt. J. McE. Huey, U.S.M.C., detached Marine Barracks, San Diego; to command Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, N.H.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

APRIL 3.—Capt. J. H. Brown preparatory orders to North-east Division.

First Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. David preparatory orders to McCallh.

Second Lieut. W. H. Eberly preparatory orders to Manning.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. G. R. O'Connor preparatory orders to Bear.

Third Lieut. G. U. Stewart preparatory orders to Snohomish.

APRIL 5.—Senior Capt. H. M. Broadbent assigned to command of Behring Sea Fleet.

Capt. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd assigned to duty as fleet engineer of Behring Sea Fleet.

Machinist George Francis Hartman warranted machinist on March 31, 1916, to date from Feb. 3, 1916 (C.G. cutter Mohawk).

Surfman Leonard D. Quidley, Bodie Island station, 7th District, retired for physical disability incident to service, retirement to be effective April 5, 1916.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The indications are that aviation duty will be very popular among the Coast Guard officers, one in every twelve of the eligible rank of the second and third lieutenants having been appointed to study aviation or applying for the chance. The heads of the Coast Guard Service are deeply gratified by the number of applications received, and the enthusiasm in favor of an aerial fleet for the Coast Guard is due to the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Montague. The three officers assigned as students so far announced are 3d Lieut. Elmer Fowler Stone, of the Onondaga, and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Charles E. Sugden, of the Androscoggin, assigned to duty at the Navy Aviation School at Pensacola, and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. Norman B. Hall, of the Onondaga, assigned to the Curtis School of Aviation at Newport News, Va., for experimentation work. The six other applicants are 2d Lieut. William Williams, of the Tallapoosa, recently on duty at the headquarters at Washington; 2d Lieut. W. P. Wishaar, of the Seminole, at Wilmington, N.C., and 2d Lieut. E. A. Coffin, of the Tuscarora; 3d Lieut. Robert Donohue, of the Androscoggin, and 3d Lieut. L. V. Kielhorn, of the Tallapoosa.

The Coast Guard cutter Seneca, Capt. F. A. Levis, arrived at Halifax, N.S., April 2, towing the full rigged Norwegian ship Svaland, completely dismantled except for the foremast and yard arm. Besides being dismantled the Svaland is damaged about the deck, the cabin woodwork has been swept away and the deck in places is punctured from the falling of the masts and cross pieces. The masts came down in a windstorm lasting for days. The ship is from Liverpool, bound to New York in ballast, and has a crew of twenty-five, most of them boys, and representing ten nationalities. It was when near the Gulf Stream that the trouble began, the canvases being ripped from the spars during the windstorm. Signals of distress were sent up, and finally these were responded to by a Swedish steamship. The Swedish vessel stood by the Svaland and sent a wireless message to Halifax for help. When the Seneca arrived on the scene a heavy windstorm was raging and continued for two days. Previous to the arrival of the Seneca the Swedish ship attempted to tow the Svaland, but the line parted seven times. The Seneca, however, got her in tow and proceeded to Halifax. Twenty of the crew of the Svaland were transferred to the Seneca during the journey.

Trevonian H. Patterson was retired March 31, 1916, as senior master's mate of the Coast Guard, after a service of forty-two years. For the last thirteen months he was in command of the Guide, patrol boat of the "Neutrality Squad," at New York. Mate Patterson has rescued many persons. From 1883 to 1908 he was keeper of the Sandy Hook Life Saving Station, and won medals and distinctions, one being from the Italian government for saving thirteen men of the Italian bark Umberto I. In 1907 he rescued twelve from the bark Edmund Finney, and afterward, during a hurricane when the thermometer registered eighteen degrees above zero, he helped rescue twenty-six of the Drumelzier.

The cutters Manning, Unalga and McCulloch will maintain the Behring Sea patrol the coming season. The McCulloch, in addition to a cruise in Behring Sea waters, will convey the U.S. Territorial Court judges to various points in Alaska and court will be held on board the McCulloch. Headquarters for the Behring Sea fleet will be established at Unalaska. The fleet commander will be Sr. Capt. H. M. Broadbent. In addition to a patrol of Behring Sea waters the cutters will visit the various islands of the Aleutian group.

On March 21 the Apache gave aid to the schooner John H. Addison, which was ashore about a mile below the wharf at Tolchester Beach, Md., and towed her to Baltimore, where she was turned over to her owners.

The Onondaga sailed to New Inlet on April 6, but reports that they can do nothing for the stranded schooner Elsie A. Baylis, ashore at that place.

The Mohawk sailed April 4 to render any necessary assistance to barges off Absecon.

The Satellite is reported anchored five miles south of St. Lucia Inlet disabled and having trouble with her boilers.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—One of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARIZONA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—1st Lieut. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITASCA—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. South Baltimore, Md.

McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.

MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winman. Seattle, Wash.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N. New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.



In Mexico

BOTH Villa and Carranza have been proving for over two years—the efficiency of

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

Weighing but 9 lbs. packed for travel, occupying the smallest conceivable space, standing rough handling and resisting rust, this little machine has stood every test it has been put to in Mexico.

Every Army officer can profitably own—as many do—the compact, competent writing machine and can use it campaigning, in camp or on garrison duty.



Write for a Corona. The price is \$50 net, including handsome, substantial carrying case.

We ship Corona by express or parcel post—all charges prepaid.

CORONA TYPEWRITER CO., Inc.
Groton, N. Y.

NEW YORK
CHICAGO **SAN FRANCISCO**

Agencies in El Paso, San Antonio and principal border cities.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 4, 1916.

Mrs. Murray entertained with five tables of bridge on Tuesday, when prize-winners were Mesdames Gordon, Miner, Graham, Hoyt and Drysdale. Lieut. and Mrs. Lee gave a bridge party on Tuesday evening for Mrs. Lee's sister, Miss Parran, and for Misses Townsley, Fieberger and Richardson, Lieutenants Selleck, Garrison, Sandeford and Lockwood. Prizes were won by Miss Townsley and Lieutenant Lockwood. Mrs. Estes entertained at bridge on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gordon, Holt, Harrington, sr., MacMillan and Booton; tea was poured by Mrs. Kreger.

There was an officers' hop on Friday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Carter receiving. A number of guests from New York came up for the cadet hop on Saturday evening. Mrs. Weidner, of New York, chaperoned a party of young ladies at the hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. Miner's guests at dinner on Friday were the Misses Townsley, Miss Fieberger, Lieutenants Lee, Crawford and Selleck. Mrs. Will McAlister and daughter, Billy, of New York, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. McAlister. On Friday Mrs. Dawson had a table of bridge, inviting Mrs. O'Leary and Mrs. Stoll, the prize going to Mrs. O'Leary.

Mrs. Wildrick's mother, Mrs. Battey, of Savannah, and her sisters, the Misses Battey, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick. Mrs. Bodine, wife of Lieut. R. N. Bodine, of Governors Island, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody for the week. Lieutenant Bodine coming up for over Sunday; on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. and Mrs. Manley. Miss Ida Curtis, of Dobbs Ferry, was the guest of the Misses Townsley for the hop and week-end; on Saturday the Misses Townsley entertained at dinner for Miss Curtis, Cadets Compton, McGuire and Rumbough.

Captain Alexander gave a dinner at the club on Thursday for Mrs. Bodine, Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mesdames Murray, Stearns and Nichols, Miss Richardson and Lieutenant Kalloch. Mrs. Richards and Miss Alice Richards, of Kansas City, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Catts for a day last week. Capt. and Mrs. Carter's guest for the week-end was Miss Bliss, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss. Lieut. and Mrs. Lee's guests at dinner on Saturday were Miss Parran, Lieutenants Dunwoody and Selleck. Capt. D. C. Seagrave, recently resigned from the Army, Mrs. Sea-

grave and little daughter, Phoebe, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Tschappat on Saturday.

Miss Katherine Dixon, of Haverstraw, has been the guest of Miss Elsie Stuart for a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns's guests for the week-end were Miss Katherine Harrington, of Denver, and Lieutenant Stearns's brother, Mr. Robert Stearns. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison's guests at supper on Sunday were Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Miss Bubb and Colonel Smith. Mrs. Coulter had bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Stoll and the prize-winner, Mrs. Dawson. Mrs. Godfrey's mother, Mrs. Rich, and her aunt, Miss West, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey on Thursday.

Mrs. Townsley and other ladies from West Point were guests of Mrs. Worthington, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Thursday at a luncheon for several Army and Navy ladies. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood had dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Booton, Lieut. and Mrs. Lee, Miss Parran and Lieutenant Lockwood; bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Booton and Lieutenant Booton. Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl and daughter, Jane, bade good-bye to the post on Saturday; they will spend a leave in New York before proceeding to Hawaii for station. Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison and Mr. Ross Harrison were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody for a few days recently. Lieutenant Stoll arrives this week to join Mrs. Stoll for a few weeks' leave before going on to the Mexican border; Mrs. Stoll and baby daughter have been visiting Mrs. Dawson for several months.

Miss Vera Kreger was guest of Miss Jean Worthington, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, last week, Miss Worthington coming back with Miss Kreger to spend the week-end. Mrs. Godfrey, sr., is here, to visit Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey for a month; Captain Godfrey's sister and niece, Mrs. Swansted and Miss Swansted, of Washington, were here over Sunday. Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood's guests at dinner on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Householder. Mrs. R. C. Robinson has returned from Panama, where she spent the winter. Mrs. Murray, wife of Major Peter Murray, came home with Mrs. Robinson and is her guest.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith and children have moved into quarters just vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl. Anne Bodine, baby daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, of Governors Island, was christened at the chapel on Sunday by Chaplain Silver, Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody acting as sponsors. Afterward Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody had an informal luncheon for Lieut. and Mrs. Bodine, Lieut. and Mrs. Lee, Miss Parran, Mrs. Harrison, Cadet Harrison and Mr. Rosa Harrison. Mrs. Sanno and her granddaughter, from Fort Slocum, were recent guests at the hotel. Mrs. Godfrey entertained the Reading Club at its last meeting, reading her paper on "South American Music." Mrs. Godfrey illustrated the paper on the piano, showing the difference in the music of the various countries. Mrs. Walker gave current events. The club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. Sultan.

The Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Bubb entertained by the South End Club; the Wednesday Evening Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody; Col. and Mrs. Holt entertained the Thursday Evening Club; the Friday Morning Club met with Mrs. Booton and the tournament was completed, Mrs. Beere winning first and Mrs. Rethers second. The Friday Afternoon Club met with Mrs. Lockwood; Mrs. Bubb was hostess of the Sewing Club; the Monday Tea Club met with Mrs. George R. Goethals; the Monday Evening Club with Col. and Mrs. Gordon. The roller skating season finished last week, for as the weather grows more springlike people are giving more time and attention to outdoor sports. A few golf enthusiasts are to be seen on the plain, although the ground is still quite soft and muddy. The first parade of the season took place on Sunday, April 2; almost all the residents of the post turned out.

Colonel Willcox is convalescing very satisfactorily from his recent illness and is able to be out a little. Capt. H. G. Kerrick, C.A.C., was a recent visitor at the post. Mrs. Dunn, recently operated on for appendicitis, is out again. Major Runcie has returned from Washington, where he spent a few days.

The Musical Club of West Point gave a delightful recital on Sunday evening at Cullum Hall before an audience composed of the officers and ladies of the post. The soloists were Mrs. Coburn, contralto; Mrs. Meyer, soprano; Captain Lindsey, tenor; Lieutenant Russell, bass; and Mr. Samuel Strang-Nicklin, baritone. A quartette composed of Captains Lindsey and Godfrey, Lieutenants Russell and Dunwoody sang "Fight, Fight, Fight," written by Captain Godfrey and put to music by Mrs. Godfrey. Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. Crissy played piano solos. Mrs. Godfrey playing Sibelius's "Romance" in D flat and Paderewski's "Cracovienne Fantastique." Mrs. Crissy played Moszkowski's "Caprice Espagnole" and two of her own compositions, "The Song of the Rails" and a "Waltz," in A flat. Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. Crissy were the accompanists during the evening.

There were 597 candidates who took the recent examination for admission to the Military Academy. The papers are now being corrected.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 6, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hurst, of Baltimore, are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. George J. Meyers, at the Naval Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. S. Endel are entertaining Mrs. Endel's sister, from New York. Miss Frances Redfield, of Montclair, N.J., and Miss Mary Ansley Wilcox, of Buffalo, N.Y., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Parker. Prof. and Mrs. D. M. Garrison are entertaining Mrs. S. Garrison, of Bordentown, N.J., mother of Professor Garrison; and Mrs. Kelly, of Charleston, S.C., mother of Mrs. Garrison. Miss Carolyn Coffin, of Indianapolis, who has been spending her spring vacation with her sister, Mrs. Jonas H. Ingram, has returned to school. Mr. Jarman, of Charleston, S.C., is visiting his daughter, wife of Pay Clerk Harry Price, U.S.N. Mr. and Mrs. Austin L. Sands have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Kauffman. Mrs. Sands is the daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Fullam.

A large subscription dinner and dance was given here at Carvel Hall last week, Thursday.

Hon. Sydney E. Mudd, Congressman from the 5th District of Maryland, has nominated as a candidate for the Naval Academy John R. Sheckells, of Baltimore, Md.

Surg. J. H. Iden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Iden motored from Annapolis on Sunday to Alexandria, Va., about fifty miles, and were guests of Congressman C. C. Collins and Mrs. Collins. They returned in the evening, after a delightful day, to Annapolis.

Rev. William A. Sunday and Mrs. Sunday visited the Naval Academy on Monday. Mr. Sunday made an address to the midshipmen on "The Man Without a Country." In a spirited talk he gave the midshipmen a physical demonstration how he pitched ball twenty-eight years ago, and prayed that the midshipmen might have the spirit of the legend, "Don't give up the ship." The midshipmen were greatly pleased, and punctuated his remarks with hearty applause. Mr. Sunday said that he "had never looked into the faces of a more manly looking bunch." At the conclusion of the program Midshipman Miles, of the Christian Association of Midshipmen, called for the Academy yell, "to end with three Billy Sundays and three Ma Sundays." This was done with a will, Superintendent Eberle, Rear Admiral Beatty and other naval officers joining in the demonstration. Mr. Sunday shook hands with nearly 400 midshipmen a few moments before his car left for Baltimore.

Mrs. C. H. Cobb, wife of Lieutenant Cobb, U.S.N., is here at home with her mother, Mrs. Beaumont Halm, while her husband is on a shake-down cruise with his ship. Mrs. George W. Simpson, wife of Lieutenant Simpson, U.S.N., is entertaining Miss Callie Smith and Miss Schofield, of Washington. Miss Gladys Glover, of Richmond, Va., sister of Ensign Glover, U.S.N., is the guest of Med. Dir. A. M. D. McCormick, U.S.N., and Mrs. McCormick. Mrs. Pence and son, Mr. Arthur Pence, were week-end guests of Commo. John E. Craven, U.S.N., and Mrs. Craven. Miss Evelyn Glover, of Washington, has been here on a visit to Comdr. John F. Hines, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hines.

Instr. Harold C. Washburn, of the Naval Academy, delivered in the course of lectures at St. John's College on



The General says:

Ordinary roofing no more compares with **Certain-teed Roofing** than the old fashioned, mountain howitzer compares with the modern, 42-centimeter siege gun.

Ordinary roofing may repel the elements for a time, and under ordinary weather conditions; but **Certain-teed Roofing** is positively guaranteed for 5, 10, or 15 years, according to ply—and, in use, actually outlasts the period of the guarantee. **Certain-teed Roofing** is positively impregnable against the most furious assaults of wind, rain, snow, frost and sun; because it is made of the very best roofing felt, thoroughly saturated with the General's own blend of soft asphalts, and coated with a harder blend of asphalts which keeps the inner saturation from drying out, and makes it impervious to the weather. This is why

Certain-teed Roofing

is acknowledged by Army Quartermasters, Naval Officers, and leading architects, engineers, contractors and builders to be the standard by which roofings are measured; because they have found, from experience and investigation, that **Certain-teed Roofing** has given the best and most satisfactory service on all kinds of buildings, in all climates, and under all conditions. **Certain-teed Roofing** is not only the best roofing made for permanent use under the most trying conditions; it is also unequalled for both roofs and siding on hastily constructed barracks, store-houses, or shacks. It is easy to put on—and it lasts!

We also make a complete line of building and insulating Papers, Tarred Felts, Lower Grade Roofings, etc. Write our nearest Sales Office for further particulars.

General Roofing Manufacturing Co.

World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

Distributing Centers: New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, San Francisco, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Houston, London, Sydney.

New and Old

Our new booklet tells about a way to make the old Partial Payment Plan of buying securities most effective.

It tells how you can invest what you save from your earnings and reinvest what you earn from your savings.

Send for booklet 21B, "Getting On in the World."

John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots of Stock

Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE—61 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Thursday a lecture on "Our Naval History and Naval Policy." This was at the request of the local committee of the Navy League, of which Dr. Fell, president of St. John's, is president.

Capt. and Mrs. Eberle were hosts Tuesday at a beautifully appointed dinner at the Superintendent's quarters, in honor of Harold C. Washburn, of the Naval Academy, delivered in the course of lectures at St. John's College on Thursday a lecture on "Our Naval History and Naval Policy." of Governor Emerson C. Harrington and Mrs. Harrington. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Nulton, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Bryan, Med. Dir. J. G. Field, Mrs. John Waggaman, Prof. and Mrs. Arthur N. Brown, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Waggaman and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kurtz. Mrs. Wolfard, wife of Lieut. O. L. Wolfard, U.S.N., has returned from Tampico, Mexico, and is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Martin. Mrs. Wolfard has as her guest Mrs. A. H. Addoms, wife of Ensign Addoms, U.S.N. Mrs. Keester, wife of Lieut. G. B. Keester, U.S.N., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Eugene W. Worthington. Mrs. Nevett Steels, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lew M. Atkins, U.S.N., at Quincy, Mass., has returned home.

The midshipmen defeated Amherst on the local diamond Saturday afternoon, 1 to 0, in a finely played game. Blodgett, the Navy pitcher, was in fine form. He had fine speed and control and handled his swift breaking ball in good shape. The Navy team secured its lone run in the sixth inning, scored by Morn. Amherst men reached second and third on cage the ball rapidly, and soon piked up a big score.

The midshipmen opened their lacrosse season by winning from Baltimore City College on March 30, 14 to 1. The Navy team appears somewhat lighter than usual, but is very fast, and the stick work was unusually good for so early in the season. Solberg and Jacobson played well together, the dodging, shooting and passing of the former being particularly good. Murphy, who played but a short time, also did good work. The first goal was shot by the visitors, but goals by Compton and Solberg followed quickly, and the half ended 5 to 1, in favor of the Navy. Early in the second half Douthit and Solberg scored for the Navy, and there was a lull until

the latter part of the period. Then the midshipmen began to cage the ball rapidly, and soon piled up a big score.

The U.S. Marines, Naval Academy, and Camp Parole played baseball on Sunday. Score, Marines, 20; Camp Parole, 9.

Lafayette won at baseball on Wednesday, defeating the midshipmen by 5 to 1. Superior work in the field and the ability to time hits, with wildness on the part of the Navy pitchers and looseness in the field, were the factors in Lafayette's victory. McFall was taken from the slab in the sixth inning and Blodgett took his place for the Navy. The Navy nine: Fisher, 3b.; Rogers, 1b.; McFall, Blodgett, p.; Moran, r.f.; Conolly, c.; Von Heimberg, 2b.; Parker, l.f.; Moore, c.f.; Calhoun, s.s.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., April 4, 1916.

Mrs. M. S. Crissy entertained at cards on March 16 for Mesdames Walke, Carmichael, Stopford, Mould, Steger, Freeman, Tidball, Jones, Ruhlen, Chapman, Summers, La Forge, Shaw and Edmunds. Mrs. Bevans came in for tea. Prizes from the Philippines were awarded Mesdames Tidball, Jones, Ruhlen and Chapman.

Capt. and Mrs. Stopford had dinner on March 18 for Major and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael, Major and Mrs. J. L. Bevans and Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger. Mrs. S. H. Mould was hostess at auction March 23 for Mesdames Steger, Tidball, Jones, Shaw, Chapman, Summers and La Forge and the prize-winners, Mesdames Stopford, Freeman and Crissy. Major and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael had dinner March 25 for Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Monroe and Lieutenant Teter. Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Mould's dinner guests were Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Crissy and Lieut. and Mrs. G. Ruhlen, jr.

Miss Helen Ellis, of Savannah, Ga., has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Edmunds. For her Mrs. Edmunds gave a tea on Tuesday, inviting post people acquainted in Savannah. Mrs. M. O. Shaw gave a card party and tea on Wednesday. Mesdames Crissy, Ruhlen and Summers won the prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Chapman had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Crissy on Wednesday. In honor of Miss Ellis, Col. and Mrs. Walke gave a dance on Thursday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Steger and Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman gave a dance at the Officers' Club for Miss Ellis on Friday.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Monroe and Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Mould. The Rev. R. L. McQuary has preached for the past two Sundays at the post exchange. Mr. McQuary is studying at the Yale School of Religion and spends each week-end at Fishers Island, where he preaches at the Union Chapel. It is the first time in several years that a Protestant service has been held here, and Mr. McQuary's effort has been greatly appreciated. Last week, March 26, Mr. McQuary was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Stopford. Mrs. Jones is visiting her son, Lieut. Clifford R. Jones. Major J. L. Bevans was ordered to the Mexican border, and was relieved here by Major Robert Winn. Lieut. H. B. Davis has relieved Major Winn for a few days.

Lieut. and Mrs. I. B. Summers, jr., gave a buffet supper last evening for their guest, Miss Helen Whitaker, of Clinton, Mo., and for Col. and Mrs. Walke, Major and Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Bevans, Messrs. Stewart and Jim Bevans, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Crissy, Lieut. and Mesdames Ruhlen and Chapman, Lieutenants Wogan and Teter. The party later attended the roller skating at the mine storehouse. Lieut. Alfred Montgomery, U.S.N., was a recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. Steger.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 3, 1916.

Mrs. Holcombe entertained with bridge March 27 for Mesdames Davis, Wyke and Kirk. Mesdames Davis, Wyke, Hickok and Kirk made up a table of bridge March 29, Mrs. Kirk presiding, and Misses Doris Wyke and Margaret Davis joining for tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hickok gave a supper, following the war game March 30, for Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirk, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke and Capt. John McBride. Miss Doris Wyke gave a delightful hop supper, following the informal hop Friday, for Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mesdames Hickok, McCune, Kirk, Miss Davis and Lieutenant Hoskins.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCune gave a beautifully appointed dinner at the San Carlos April 1. Among those present were Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Miss Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Miss Wyke, Lieut. and Mesdames Kirk, Babcock, Jouett, Hickok, Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles, of Pensacola, and their guests, Gen. and Mrs. Burbank.

Mrs. Bellinger, Miss Warfield and Lieutenant Spencer were guests at a dinner given April 1 by Capt. and Mrs. Mustin in honor of Admiral Grant. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Sausley entertained at the hotel for thirty. Mrs. Babcock was hostess at bridge March 30 for Mesdames Davis, Kennedy, Jouett and Holcombe. High score was made by Mrs. Holcombe. Mrs. Hoskins returned Saturday from Birmingham, Ala., where she has recently spent several weeks as guest of her mother.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., April 4, 1916.

The annual regimental dinner of the 11th Cavalry took place on the eve of its departure for Mexico. It was given at the club and the tables were most artistically decorated. The place-cards, done by Lieutenant Irwin, were very clever "take offs" of the officers. Mrs. Lockett entertained at dinner that same night for Mesdames Rockenbach, French, McKinley, Amos, Swift, Pearson, Shannon, Williams, Collins, Lyman and Geary. Orders came Sunday morning, and in less than twenty-four hours the regiment was gone.

Among the many parties given just prior to the departure of the troops was a buffet supper given by Capt. and Mrs. Swift for Mrs. Laurson's guest, Mrs. Beals. About twenty-five of the post people were there. Mesdames Lockett, Rockenbach, Pearson and Laurson served. Major and Mrs. Rockenbach were hosts of a buffet supper for their house guest, Miss Frances Hay, of Washington and Madison. After the troops had gone there were a number of smaller parties given in Miss Hay's honor. Mr. Martin gave a dinner at The Hitching Post for her, and Mrs. Amos entertained for her and Mrs. Beals. Mrs. Collins gave a dinner for her and for Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Mesdames French, Swift, McKinley and Geary, and Lieutenants Eikel, Thurman and Jernigan.

Lieutenant Eikel, C.A.C., is now on the post, having come with a detachment of men from Fort Screven. Lieutenant Jernigan was unable to go with the regiment, owing to a broken knee cap. Lieutenant Thurman is to join as soon as his duties as ordnance officer will allow. Mrs. Cuyler Clark, who had just gone home on a visit, came hurrying back in time to see the troops go. She is now in Jackson, Ohio. Mrs. Geary has joined her parents, Col. and Mrs. Millar, in San Antonio.

Miss Agnes Stewart, of El Paso, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Collins, for a short time. Mrs. Collins gave a number of small parties for her. Later Mrs. Collins is to go to El Paso to visit her parents. Mrs. Pearson, guest of Mrs. Lockett, has gone to Boston to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Spaulding. Mrs. James M. Lockett, of Fort Crockett, is on the post with Mrs. Lockett. Mrs. Laurson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Webster James, on Lookout Mountain, will leave soon for Washington, to stay with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Mills. A number of the officers' wives have remained

Why Prince Albert

hands "rollers" such delight!



Ralph Bingham discovers the national joy smoke

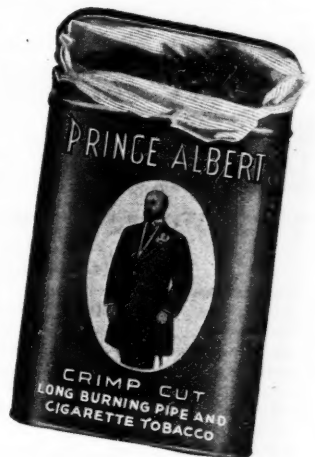
Copyright 1916 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

—why, Prince Albert hits the universal makin's cigarette taste;
—why, it is today smoked throughout the civilized world;
—why, it can't bite your tongue;
—why, it can't parch your throat—
All that is answered by the little message-to-you on the reverse side of every Prince Albert tippy red bag, tidy red tin and humidor, which reads:—

"PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30TH, 1907"

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



is certainly worth your getting on talk-terms with if you like to know what will please your smokeappetite most, in flavor, coolness and downright satisfaction to the high-top-notch-degree!

For, Prince Albert comes to you as the real cigarette "packing"—as fine as it is different, any way you hook it up! It's tobacco made by an exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch and lets you roll and smoke 'em to your heart's content without a flareback of any kind!

P. A. rolls up easy as falling off a log. Being crimp cut, it stays put and you don't waste a lot every crack! For pipes, Prince Albert just beats the band!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Prince Albert is sold everywhere in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound humidors, and in the classy crystal-glass pound humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine trim—always.

on the post, hoping that somehow the regiment will come back for the training camp.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 30, 1916.

An interesting interview with Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, U.S.A., retired, appeared in the San Diego Union of March 26. General Williston has been spending the winter at Coronado, and the interview detailed his experiences on the occasion of his first visit to San Diego in 1856, just after graduating from the Military Academy at Northfield, Vt. He believes he was the first white man to break a wagon trail from here to Yuma, Ariz.

Lieut. E. A. Swanson, U.S.N., retired, has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as naval aid to President G. A. Davidson, of the Panama-California International Exposition. Mrs. Uriel Sebree, wife of Rear Admiral Sebree, U.S.N., retired, has been appointed a regular delegate to the eleventh annual convention of the Navy League of the United States, to be held April 10 to 13 in Washington, D.C.

The first fatal accident in connection with the erection of the United States radio station at Chollas Heights, near this city, occurred Saturday afternoon when, by the buckling of a boom, Joseph J. Church, structural iron worker, was dashed to the ground and instantly killed. Two other workmen were injured. Lieut. J. M. Ashley, U.S.N., has been placed in charge of this station.

This afternoon at two o'clock was held the funeral of Mrs. Charlotte Calhoun Moylan, widow of Major Myles Moylan, U.S.A. Mrs. Moylan died at her home, 2002 First street, on Wednesday, in her sixty-fourth year. She was a native of Ohio. One sister survives. Interment was made in Greenwood cemetery. Rev. C. L. Barnes, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiating at the service.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1916.

A delightful week-end party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Sypher in San Mateo in compliment to Miss Roberts and for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Emery Smith, Capt. Morris E. Locke and Charles Kenyon. Col. and Mrs. Lea Febiger were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Martin at the dinner they gave in honor of Judge and Mrs. William Hunt.

Mrs. Eleanor Martin gave two dinners in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cronan, the second being given as a farewell to the Cronans. Mrs. John Babcock was honored guest at a dinner given Saturday by Gen. and Mrs. Franklin Bell at Fort Mason for Col. and Mrs. Guy Edie, Mrs. Eben Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hale, Miss Susan Mullaly, Gen. W. L. Sibert, Col. George McGunnege, Messrs. Benson and Mullaly.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Cronan entertained about fifty friends at tea on board the Supply, the ship on which they sailed Tuesday for Guam. Capt. and Mrs. William Perkins gave an informal dinner last night at Fort Scott in

honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd P. Horsfall, who arrived from the Philippines on the last transport. Lieutenant Horsfall is soon to be examined for his promotion to captain.

With its object the securing of sufficient funds to make possible the building of a place of worship at Fort Winfield Scott, a military ball will be held at the St. Francis hotel on the evening of April 25. The project, which has received the authorization of the War Department, has the indorsement of Archbishop Hanna, Bishop Nichols, Bishop Hughes and Rev. Dr. Martin Meyer. For some time the need of a chapel has been felt at Fort Scott, as there is no place suitable for the conducting of religious services and the post is not within easy access of the city's churches. Mrs. Franklin Bell was chosen honorary president of the committee in charge of the ball, and Mrs. Alfred Hunter is to be president.

Lieut. Comdr. John Hannigan was host at dinner Thursday on board the Albatross for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Judge, Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Cowdin and Miss Marian Zeile. Mrs. A. E. Gillespie entertained the Presidio bridge club Tuesday, and on Thursday she had a group of friends to play bridge at an affair in honor of Miss Medora Block, who was married Saturday to Grant Carpenter. Mrs. Charles F. Pond was guest of honor at a luncheon given to-day at the St. Francis hotel by the women's section of the Navy League. Mrs. Pond is regent of the California Peace Preparedness Chapter of the league. Dr. and Mrs. Prentiss are occupying quarters vacated by the Howards at Fort Mason. Mrs. R. J. Albert was the guest of friends at the Presidio this week. Mrs. Albert is the daughter of the late Capt. Grant Marsh and granddaughter of Governor Gregory, of Virginia.

Mrs. W. O. Cullen, sister of Mrs. Frederick Funston, was guest of honor at a luncheon given on Tuesday by Mrs. William Cook. Assisting were Mesdames Philip, Christian, Cook and Irvine. The home of Major Gen. and Mrs. Franklin Bell was the meeting place of their friends, when Mrs. Russell Canfield, cousin of Mrs. Bell, gave a talk on "Musical Training for Children."

Lieut. Kinchen Hill was host at a luncheon Wednesday at Yerba Buena Island. The luncheon was followed by tennis. Some of the guests were Ensign and Mrs. Carey, Miss Marguerite Muller, Miss Dorothy Deane and Lieut. Hollis Muller. Miss Muller is the guest of her brother at Fort Scott. She came out recently from New York to spend the spring and summer. Mrs. Charles Krauthoff was hostess recently at dinner in honor of Mrs. John C. Simpson, from Washington, D.C.

Capt. Thomas Flynn, Med. Corps, at Fort Miley, has gone to Nogales, Ariz., and has joined the 12th Infantry medical staff. Capt. John Hanna, chief of the surgical service at the Letterman Hospital, has returned from leave, and Capt. Ernest Bingham, M.C., surgeon at Fort Scott, has been relieved hospital treatment. Lieut. Col. John Gardner, recruiting officer for northern California, has returned from a trip to recently opened recruiting offices, and expects to see a large number of recruits coming in this week.

Col. and Mrs. Charles McCormick will arrive in the city on April 3. They have engaged rooms at the Hotel Cecil. Mrs. L. Lewis, sister of Lieut. R. B. Ellis, was complimented at a dinner given last week by Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis. Mrs. Lewis left the following day for the South. Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson are guests of Mrs. George Gibbs, who gave a reception for her guests, and during the evening Colonel Thompson spoke on "Preparedness." The Thompsons leave

6% FORMAN FARM MORTGAGES

No losses in 80 years.
No customer has ever acquired an acre of land through the foreclosure of our mortgages.
Our largest clients are conservative Scotch and Holland companies who have \$8,000,000.00 invested in our mortgages.
Our booklet "American Farm Loans"—yours for the asking—contains some interesting letters from our oldest clients.

Send for list of loans

GEORGE M. FORMAN & COMPANY
(Established 1885)
11 South La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Saturday for Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Seth W. Scofield, married recently in Honolulu, arrived on the last transport and will return there in about a week.

Mrs. Frederick Perkins gave a luncheon for Mesdames McClernand, Selridge, Morrow, Barrette and Bridges. A reception and dance were given by the Quartermaster Corps, Coast Defenses of San Francisco, at Fort Scott, on Friday. Mrs. Frederick Lewis has left for Fort D. A. Russell to join Captain Lewis. Mrs. Francis Pryor, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard Stoney, left Thursday for Pacific Grove for a month or two with her husband's parents. Lieutenant Pryor is with his ship, the Raleigh.

Mrs. Henry Corbin, house guest of Mrs. C. F. Kohl for several weeks, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. William Irwin for Mesdames Kohl, Crocker, Nuttall, Sharon, Lounsbury, Keeney, Newhall, Wilson, Grant Babcock, Lewis, Garceau, Ivers and Crocker. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grant gave a dinner last week in honor of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Cronan. Mrs. James Erier entertained the five hundred club last Tuesday evening. Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees are giving a luncheon on board the Suison for Capt. and Mrs. Chappellier, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Arthur Draper, Mrs. Priscilla Dales, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bertholf, Mrs. W. Chapin and Miss Helen Rees.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., March 28, 1916.

The regular Wednesday bridge club was reorganized March 14. The first meeting was held at Mrs. Richardson's home. There are eight members. Mrs. Bruns has returned from El Paso. Mrs. Brooks, of Santa Fe, with her two children, arrived on Saturday last to visit her father, Col. George Bushnell.

Recent moonlight auto parties included Capt. and Mrs. Hansell on Sunday; Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. William G. Gambrell, Lieutenant Ellefson and Dr. Lassiter on Monday; and Major and Mrs. Rockhill on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heasley were hosts at a recent buffet supper for Capt. and Mrs. Snow, Bruns, Ruttenclutter, Lloyd, Worthington, Fletcher, Hansell, Cooper, Johnston, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Weed, Captains Taylor, Turner, Mr. Frost, Misses Wright and Baker, Cadets Altman, Kehoe, Lloyd and Clayton, Dr. Lassiter, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. William Gambrell.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 1, 1916.

The post was much pleased to hear that Lieut. Thomas S. Bowen was not seriously injured by the fall of his aeroplane at Columbus, N.M. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Strauss, of Washington, D.C., left for New Orleans and Washington, after a short stay in San Antonio, where they have been visiting relatives, Mrs. Charles Florian and other old friends. Mrs. Strauss was formerly Miss Mary Sweitzer, daughter of Gen. N. B. Sweitzer.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Mrs. Paul C. Raborg, Miss Comstock, Miss Dorothy Smith and Miss Waltz served at the polo tea Sunday. Miss Metcalfe entertained at the Baile y Marienda Saturday for Dorothy Smith, Miss Winn, Lieutenant Heard, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Byrne.

Four chukkers of polo were played on Treat Field Sunday. The San Antonio team emerged with an apparent edge on the field from the maze of a somewhat involved round robin program. The civilians scored six goals and had but one scored against them. Because of the manner in which the line-ups were shifted in a couple of instances, no very direct line could be gained on comparative team ability. But the civilians, for the most part with their teams intact, did the best combined playing, especially in defense. In three periods San Antonio won from three officers of the 3d Field Artillery, assisted by Lieutenant Raborg. This score was 4 to 0. In three other periods the mixed Artillery line-up won from a mixed Cavalry team, 4 to 0. One period was played between San Antonio's four, made up this time of regular players and subs, and the 3d Cavalry, the latter winning, 1 to 0. San Antonio then won from a mixed Cavalry team in one period, 2 to 0. Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, formerly a polo star here, reappeared in polo togs yesterday. He displayed much of his old form, although handicapped by strange mounts. Lieutenant Hall, just back from Honolulu, also played good polo on strange ponies. Excellent work was done by Captain Reeves, of the 3d Cavalry team, his hitting being both accurate and of the long-distance variety. Captain Adams did not appear, having loaned his horses to the visiting officers for the day.

Mrs. Austin entertained at the Menger Saturday for Miss Ridenbaugh, Lieut. A. R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. James Routledge, Mrs. E. F. Cushman, Captain Flixson, Captain Phillips, Miss Cockran and Lieut. J. A. Wallace. Mrs. Everett S. Hughes, wife of Lieutenant Hughes, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Frank M. C. Newton, in West Russell place. Mrs. Hughes will be remembered as Miss Kate Murphy. Major E. C. Carnahan, 26th Inf., who has been sick for some months in the Base Hospital, has been transferred to Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. R. S. Robert and children were guests on the post this week. They sail for Honolulu on the April boat. Lieut. Charles R. Mayo has been confined to his quarters by grip for the last week. Capt. H. L. Evans, S.C., has arrived for station. Lieut. M. A. Wells, from Camp Otis, C.Z., has been in San Antonio for the last month visiting his wife. Congratulations are being tendered Capt. and Mrs. Glen Edgerton on the birth of a son, Osborne Wilde, on March 19.

Miss Margaret Wilkins entertained at the Gunter dance Saturday night. Col. J. W. Heard entertained with a dinner and Majestic party on Monday. Miss Haxson arrived Sunday to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Glen Edgerton, until the latter departs for El Paso. Capt. James McLane, jr., on duty with the T.N.G., is stopping for a few days at the St. Anthony.

Capt. O. W. Pinkston, M.C., reported for assignment to duty this week. Officers registering this week included Major Dalton, Lieutenant Drain, Captain Doerr, Lieut. M. E. Spalding, Captain Christian and Lieutenant Tucker. Miss Octavia Bullis entertained Tuesday at luncheon, complimenting Dorothy Smith, Miss Mary Comstock and Dorothy Laubach. Among those present were Misses Julia Crosby, Isabelle Crosby, Fairfax Jannin, Amy Heard, Marguerite Heard, Lydia Bullis, Katherine Winn and Mrs. B. M. Bailey.

A daughter, Shirley Fox, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Fox March 23. Miss Heard entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg, Miss Crosby, Miss T. Crosby and Lieutenant Heard. Misses Isabelle and Julia Crosby left Fri-

day for St. Louis, to remain until Colonel Crosby goes to the Philippines. Mrs. J. C. Galbraith entertained yesterday at luncheon, complimenting her niece, Miss Florence Ridenbaugh, who has been her guest for some time.

Capt. Herbert S. Evans and John B. Christian, S.C., were on the post this week. Major Albert C. Dalton, Q.M.C., registered at Headquarters Thursday.

Colonel Scott left Wednesday to take command of the 1st Cavalry, which is in Mexico. The Misses Crosby entertained Thursday with a bridge party and tea, honoring Miss Dorothy Smith. High score was won by Miss Amy Heard. Assisting were Mesdames Cushman, Allen and Raborg. Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, 7th Inf., from El Paso, is here at the base hospital. Lieut. R. E. McWilliam was on the post for a few days.

Capt. J. F. Siler has been assigned to the Department Laboratory for duty. The post was much surprised to hear of the sudden marriage of Captain Phillips to Miss Annette Schmidt, which took place Thursday night. Lieut. Edward Lovell is on the post taking aviation examination and is the guest of Colonel Heard. Capt. C. D. Cowles, jr., M.C., has rejoined the Base Hospital, from a service at Laredo.

The destruction of the country club building by fire on Saturday night was felt keenly by its many members and golf devotees of the post.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., April 4, 1916.

Surg. B. S. Wright, U.S.N., head of the naval hospital at this yard for some time, was tendered a farewell reception and banquet at the Hotel Rockingham, in Portsmouth, Saturday night, by the Portsmouth Medical Society. Dr. A. C. Helfenger presided as toastmaster and several addresses were made. Surgeon Wright has recently been detached from duty here and will shortly report for sea service on the U.S.S. Delaware, at Guantanamo Bay. Paymr. G. M. Adey, U.S.N., head of the accounting department, is in Washington on a furlough.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Cooke, U.S.N., commanding officer of the U.S.S. Leonidas, which is doing survey duty off the coast of Cuba, and who was recently discharged from the hospital at this yard, has again been taken sick and has been ordered to a hospital.

Sergt. William Stevens, U.S.M.C., stationed at this yard, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for department commander of the Spanish War Veterans of New Hampshire.

Ensign C. H. Wright, U.S.N., reported to-day for duty on the U.S.S. Sacramento. Ensign Wright is the son of Dr. B. L. Wright, U.S.N., until recently in command at the naval hospital here. Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., has returned from a ten days' leave, passed in Washington.

The Navy Department has expressed satisfaction with the 25-foot motorboats already constructed at this yard and wants the construction of all those authorized built here expedited as much as possible.

The Navy Department has notified the industrial department at this yard to hold up all work on the U.S.S. Topeka until the appropriation of the necessary money by Congress.

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., April 4, 1916.

The last of the series of evening dances for the season of 1915-16 was given at the armory April 3. Mrs. Rush entertained charmingly on March 31 at a beautifully appointed luncheon for Mesdames Arthur Stott, Morris, McRitchie, Crisp, Hovey-King, Ziegler, Washburn, Gayhart and Stackhouse. Mrs. Bayard T. Bulmer had dinner April 1 for Captain Kelton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kelton, of Fort Banks, Capt. and Mrs. Goodridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Rorschach.

Captain Sims, of the Nevada, gave a luncheon on March 22 for Mrs. Rush and Miss Catherine Rush. Miss Janet Crose was the guest of the Misses Baxter March 17, and attended the informal hop given that evening at the armory for the officers of the Nevada. Mrs. W. J. Baxter and the Misses Baxter were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Seeburger and Miss Seeburger at tea at the Somerset, Boston, March 18.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Will K. Riddle were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon at a dinner-dance given at Brandon Hall, Brookline, April 1. A pretty luncheon was given on March 22 by Mrs. Frank Rorschach in honor of Mesdames John T. Tompkins, Fred Coburn, Bayard T. Bulmer, Will K. Riddle and George Stackhouse. Mrs. Ernest L. Bennett, wife of Comdr. E. L. Bennett, commanding the U.S.S. Vestal, who has been visiting friends in Newtonville and Cambridge, left Boston on Tuesday for a short stay in New York city, at the home of her brother, before going to Old Point, Va., to meet her husband on his return from Guantanamo.

Little Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Major and Mrs. Newt Hall, who was convalescing nicely from a light attack of scarlet fever, suffered a relapse last week and has been quite ill for several days. Miss Jacques, of Lowell, Mass., was week-end guest of Mrs. Bayard T. Bulmer, attending the dance at the armory on Monday. Miss Evelyn Williams, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Yancey S. Williams, came up from Smith College for the dance at the armory on Monday evening.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BONVILLIAN.—Born at Wynnewood, Pa., March 21, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Claude A. Bonvillian, U.S.N., a daughter, Isabel.

CHADWICK.—Born to Ensign and Mrs. J. H. Chadwick, U.S.N., at 19 Netherlands Road, Brookline, Mass., on April 4, 1916, a daughter, Josephine Frances.

CHILTON.—Born at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 24, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. F. N. Chilton, Med. Corps, a daughter, Barbara Francis.

FINLEY.—Born at Fort McKinley, Me., March 29, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. C. R. Finley, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Helen Roberta.

FULTON.—Born at Manila, P.I., Feb. 27, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Fulton, Coast Art. Corps, a daughter, Daisy Chapman.

GREENE.—Born at Fort Shafter, H.T., March 24, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Douglass T. Greene, 2d U.S. Inf., a son, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., and Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, 2d U.S. Inf.

HALL.—Born March 8, 1916, at Coronado, Cal., to Lieut. (J.G.) Robert A. Hall, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hall a daughter, Jane Maxwell Hall.

JENSON.—Born at Bremerton, Wash., March 25, 1916, to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jenson, U.S.N., a son, Richard Norman.

LEEDS.—Born at Pasadena, Cal., March 24, 1916, to the wife of Capt. Charles T. Leeds, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., retired, a daughter, Eleanor Huse Leeds.

NOBLE.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1916, to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Donald Hollingsworth Noble, U.S.N., a daughter, Anne Elizabeth.

RODRIGUEZ.—Born at Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R., on March 12, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel Rodriguez, P.R.R. Inf., a daughter, Dora Zoraida Rodriguez.

THORN.—Born at Greenport, L.I., March 29, 1916, to



HOPPE'S Nitro Powder Solvent

No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE
1741 North Darien Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. C. Thorn, U.S.C.G., a daughter, Janet Elizabeth.

WARING.—Born at Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 22, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Waring, U.S.A., a son.

WILLIS.—Born at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., Dec. 3, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. John Mitchell Willis, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, John Mitchell Willis, jr.

MARRIED.

PINKSTON—GLASS.—At Clarksburg, W. Va., March 15, 1916, Capt. Omar W. Pinkston, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Nelle Wilson Glass.

DIED.

BUCK.—Died at Lowell, Pa., Feb. 6, 1916, Mrs. Lavina E. Buck, mother of Capt. Frederick L. Buck, U.S.A.

FAY.—Died at Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1916, Mr. Jackson Schultz Fay, son of the late Prof. William Wirt Fay, U.S.N.A., and brother of Capt. W. G. Fay, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Rush S. Fay, U.S.N. Interment in Naval Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.

MILLS.—Died at New York city, April 2, 1916, Mrs. Annie Maizon Mills, widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, U.S.A.

NORTHERN.—Died at Annapolis, Md., April 1, 1916, Midshipman Philip L. Northern, U.S.N.

PAYNE.—Died at Towanda, Pa., March 24, 1916, Med. Insp. Edward D. Payne, U.S.N., retired.

RITTENHOUSE.—Died March 29, 1916, Evelyn Isabel Rittenhouse, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. H. O. Rittenhouse, U.S.N., retired, 392 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. Interment at Flemington, N.J.

SIMMS.—Died at New Bedford, Mass., March 24, 1916, Senior Capt. Joseph Milburn Simms, U.S.C.G., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

22D ENGRS., N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. E. W. VAN C. LUCAS.

Mayor John P. Mitchell of New York city, who reviewed the 22d Engineers, N.Y., in its armory on April 6, was very much impressed with the display he witnessed. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, due to a bad cold, Major Frederic N. Whitley acted in the rôle of commanding officer. Capt. Harvey Garrison was in command of the 1st Battalion and Major W. S. Conrow was in command of the 2d. The organization was formed in line of masses as a provisional regiment of two battalions by Adj. Joseph J. Daly promptly on time and in handsome shape. The command made a really fine appearance in both the review and parade, and the steadiness of the men and the finely preserved company fronts exceeded anything seen in the armory during the present drill season. The parade was taken by Major W. S. Conrow. The Mayor had an honorary staff composed of ex-Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell and Mr. Bell, Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

At the conclusion of the review Company F, Capt. C. J. Dieges, was presented with the Stott trophy for recruiting, Mayor Mitchell making a few remarks of congratulation to the company. Company D, Capt. E. F. Robinson, was presented with the Rifle Club trophy for rifle shooting for teams of twelve, Colonel Treadwell making suitable remarks. The regimental band was very highly complimented on the excellent program of music it furnished. There was dancing for members and guests, and among the special guests were Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., Capt. R. S. Thomas, U.S.A., Major C. J. Ahern, 1st Brigade staff, Capt. L. C. Higgins, Major D. J. Murphy, N.G.N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk was formally elected colonel of the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., on March 31, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. Daniel Appleton. Colonel Fisk had previously received the unanimous nomination and accepted it. He has passed the brigade board, and the 7th has secured an able leader.

Col. Henry S. Sternberger, chief Q.M., N.G.N.Y., was entertained at the Army and Navy club in New York city, April 1, by a number of officers of the Quartermaster Corps. The dinner proved a very enjoyable event, and during the evening Colonel Sternberger was presented with a pair of shoulder knots by Major H. F. Quackenbos, of the 12th Infantry, on behalf of the friends of Colonel Sternberger giving the dinner. Among the other officers present were: Captains Dillon of the 69th, True of the 71st, Saunders of the 12th Infantry, Perry of the 1st Field Artillery, Howe of the Signal Corps, Shanton and Ringer of the Q.M. Corps; Lieutenants Carroll, McGee and Reidy of the 69th Infantry, Wilson of the 7th, and Mitchell of the 12th.

Sergeant Simmons, the Regular Army instructor on duty with the District of Columbia National Guard, gave a very interesting talk to the members of Company K in the company's rooms after drill March 30. The subject of the talk was "Advance Guard and Outpost Duty." At the conclusion of the lecture Sergeant Simmons explained some of the methods of trench warfare that are now being used in Europe.

Incident to the military exhibitions to be given at the Speedway at Sheepshead Bay the latter part of May, Major General O'Ryan, commanding officer New York National Guard, announced on April 4 that he would request automobile owners in the city to donate the use of their automobiles on Sunday, May 21, for a trial mobilization at Sheepshead Bay. On the number of volunteers responding from the 50,000 owners of automobiles in New York city, Major General O'Ryan said, depends the success of his scheme, which will demonstrate just how earnest the public is in its cry for preparedness.

The thirty-second anniversary of the enlistment of Col. Hamilton D. Turner, 2d Inf., P.N.G., was celebrated by the former and present officers of the regiment by a dinner in his

CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.

Specialist on Insurance for the Services

Best Life and Accident Policies and at Lowest Rates

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY. Phone 3059 John

How to find your Sensible Cigarette

The cigarette that you'll *stick to* when you find it must "make good" to you in three different ways.

It must delight your *taste*.

It must be *cool* and friendly to your throat and tongue.

It must leave you feeling as fit as a fiddle at the end of a hard-smoking day.

On the last two points we match Fatima against any cigarette in the world—it *can't be beaten*. You can prove that by these two tests.

But when it comes to *taste*, that's up to you. There's no telling—

until you try them—whether Fatimas will just suit your taste or not.

They are the biggest selling cigarette in the world costing over 5c. If so many thousands of men prefer Fatima's taste, it's pretty sure that you will, too.

Try them?

And if you *do* like their taste as well as most men, you'll agree that Fatimas are the most SENSIBLE cigarette you can buy.

Buy your trial package of Fatimas today.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

THE TURKISH BLEND

TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is up to the smoker. But there are other qualities that you should look for in the cigarette steady smoke. Here are a couple of tests that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and cloud of smoke—a small, ordinary puff is not sufficient to make this test. Hold it "float" around against your tongue and throat. Now blow out the smoke. If the cigarette contains a high grade of mild tobacco leaves, combined in just the right proportion, it will always feel cool and smooth both to your throat and to your tongue.

On the other hand, if the proportions are not right and if the cigarette contains inferior grades of tobacco or hidden strands of rank, oily leaf, you will feel a nipping sting at the tip of your tongue or that "sandpaper tickle" in your throat. Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day? If the tobacco in the cigarette includes a correct proportion of mild grades—and if all of the various grades have been properly mellowed by age—and if they have been so blended as to bring out the best qualities and to neutralize any unpleasant qualities in each of the different types of tobacco, you will be able to smoke practically whenever you feel like it through the day without feeling any effect from it. But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobacco is of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that feeling of having "smoked too much."



A Sensible Cigarette
and 20 for 15c

Try these tests on Fatima

honor in Philadelphia April 1. Capt. Frank H. McCown, jr., chairman, Capt. Andrew R. Lockhart and Capt. Frank P. Ruddat made the arrangements. Among the guests were Brig. Gen. William C. Price, jr., commanding the 1st Brigade; Capt. Charles C. Allen, U.S.A.; Lieut. Clifford M. Tuteur, Phil. Scouts; Capt. Edward J. Nowlen, U.S.A., retired. Some of the former officers of the regiment present were Col. A. H. Hartung, Major Fred Sharp, Major John F. Hughes, Capt. Charles McBride and Capt. Thomas G. Allan.

The board of governors of the Military Athletic League of Pennsylvania have decided to hold a championship meet in the armory of the 1st Infantry in Philadelphia, Pa., Saturday night, April 15. The reports received from the various committees indicate that this will be a monster meeting. The league is closing the athletic year in good financial condition, which will permit them to get prizes that will attract a large field of entries. There will be several open A.A.U. events.

Capt. Edward B. Richardson has assumed command of Battery A, 1st Field Art., Mass. V.M., and 1st Lieut. George A. Parker and 2d Lieut. Erland F. Fish have also to assume their duties with the battery. Sergt. Walter P. Tobey is appointed first sergeant. On Thursday, April 27, the doctor will be on hand to give the anti-typhoid inoculation.

Lieut. Col. Edward Ohnsted, adjutant general on the staff of Major General O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, has returned to New York from the special class for field officers at Fort Leavenworth, and has resumed his duties at division headquarters. Colonel Ohnsted was a student officer at Fort Leavenworth for three months, and speaks highly of the value of the course, and the courtesy he received. He was the only National Guard officer in the class.

Capt. Alfred Wendt, aid on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., has just finished some very effective instruction of mounted officers of the 2d Brigade in equestrian and horsemanship. He has now taken up the instruction of the mounted officers of the 1st Brigade in the armory of Squadron A.

The two companies of Rhode Island Coast Artillery Militia made the highest figure of merit in service practice with 12-inch mortars in 1915, with a score of 104.04 for Capt. Charles A. Devine's company, and 60.733 for Capt. Robert E. Washburne's company. With 12-inch rifles, the 4th Company, of California, Capt. Harold Louderback, led all the other states in competition, with a figure of merit of 45.833. The 1st Company, of Georgia, Capt. R. D. Sullivan, with a score of 38.412, headed the list of states in 8-inch rifle practice, and the 7th Company, of Maine, Capt. C. E. Holt, stood first in order of merit in the practice with 6-inch rifles, with a figure of 42.608. The 7th Company had five shots for record with a percentage of hits of 3.5. New York was sixth, the 17th Company, 9th Coast Defense Command, 1st Lieut. J. W. O'Mahoney being the battery commander making a figure of merit of 16.960. The company fired four record shots with one hit.

A popular advancement in the 12th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., is that of Capt. Henry F. Quackenbos, commissary to the position of major, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Major Munson Morris as a major in the Ordnance Department. Major Quackenbos first joined the 12th as a second lieutenant of Company E, June 14, 1906. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1908 and captain in 1909. At the time of his appointment he was second senior captain in the regiment. He is an active officer and is a member of the board of governors of the Army and Navy Club, of New York.

Battery A, Field Artillery, Rhode Island National Guard, was reviewed by Governor R. Livingston Beekman and inspected by Capt. Robert Davis, U.S.A., on March 30. The command had present for this inspection 156 men and 5 officers, one man being absent, excused on account of absence from the state. The inspection was followed by exhibition drills of the firing battery and the battery mounted.

The dates for the small-arms practice for troops of the New York National Guard using the rifle range at Peekskill, N.Y., are as follows: First Brigade of Infantry, 7th Regiment, May 16, 17, 18 and 19; 12th Regiment, May 8 and 9; 69th Regiment, April 27 and 28; 71st Regiment, May 4, 5 and 6. The 2d Brigade shooting dates are May 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15. The 22d Engineers will shoot April 25 and 26; 1st Cavalry, May 1; Squadron A and Machine-gun Troop, April 29; 8th Coast Artillery, April 22 and 24; 9th Coast Artillery, April 17 and 18; 13th Coast Artillery, April 19, 20 and 21; 1st Field Artillery, April 25, 26, 29 and May 1; 2d Field Artillery, April 27, 28 and May 2 and 3; 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, May 4, and the Naval Militia will shoot on May 23 and 24. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, will supervise the shooting, assisted by Major F. M. Waterbury.

A camp for the instruction of officers of the N.G.N.Y. will be held at Sea Girt, N.J., from June 19 to June 24. The camp will be under the direction of Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S.A., senior inspector-instructor, and will be open to field, staff and line officers.

The eighteenth annual memorial review of the 1st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., of Paterson, in commemoration of the marching away of the regiment to the Spanish-American War, and the men who died in the concentration camps in the South, will be held at the armory April 29. Colonel Fraser has not yet decided who the reviewing officer will be.

The regular Federal inspection of the Idaho National Guard for the year 1916 is now being made by Lieut. Max B. Garber,

U.S.A., inspector-instructor. It is believed that the attendance this year may fall below that of last year, due to the fact that three new companies were mustered into the Service during the last three months of 1915, and that two other companies are now undergoing a reorganization. It is more than certain that the present membership of the Guard numbers less dead wood than ever before, and that in case of mobilization a better and more serviceable class of men would respond.

NEW JERSEY.

Troops A and C (Essex Troop), N.G.N.J., were inspected on March 14 and 15 by Capt. Verne L. S. Rockwell, U.S.A., inspector-instructor for the War Department, and by Major F. W. Garvin for the state. The command had 100 per cent. present, and shows a substantial gain in membership over last year. The figures follow:

1916.				1915.			
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	
Troop A	3	66	0	69	57	3	60
" C	3	67	0	70	60	4	64
Totals	6	133	0	139	117	7	124

Second Lieut. Daniel Runkle was elected first lieutenant of Troop D, Cavalry, N.G.N.J., on March 30, and J. M. Charles, formerly quartermaster sergeant, became second lieutenant. Daniel Runkle served a full term in Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., and J. M. Charles served first seven years in the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and then seven in Squadron A, part of which time he was sergeant major. Walter L. Righter, formerly corporal, was elected sergeant, G. D. Wardlaw was elected corporal, and A. W. Ransome was appointed quartermaster sergeant. Both lieutenants have had considerable experience in the National Guard.

In celebration of the anniversary of the organization of the Plainfield Platoon of Troop D, which later became the Watchung Troop, a reception was held at the troop headquarters March 30. The Watchung Troop has adopted a hat-band of the regular Cavalry colors, so designed as not to conflict with that of any other organization—a broad stripe of dark blue bordered by narrow stripes of yellow.

13TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. SYDNEY GRANT.

The 13th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Col. Sydney Grant, shows a substantial net gain in its annual muster of 1916 over that of 1915, and shows up very satisfactorily in other respects. The command had a total present, not counting the sanitary troops, of forty-three officers and 833 men, and had only eighteen men absent. By adding the nineteen men of the Hospital Corps, which the War Department does not recognize as a part of the 13th, the total number of present is swelled to 913. Last year the command had present, not counting the Hospital Corps, 839 members and had nine absent.

It is interesting to note that the 8th Company, commanded by Capt. H. V. Van Auker, has inspected 100 per cent at

tendance at annual inspection for fourteen consecutive years. The complete figures for 1916 follow:

	Off.	Men.	Absent.	Agg.
F.S., N.C.S.	10	5	0	15
Band	0	27	0	27
Q.M. Sergt.	0	2	0	2
Ord. Dept.	0	1	0	1
1st Company	3	79	0	82
2d "	3	90	6	99
3d "	2	53	1	56
4th "	3	88	1	92
5th "	3	58	0	61
6th "	2	52	1	55
7th "	3	84	3	90
8th "	3	65	0	68
9th "	3	52	1	56
10th "	3	58	2	63
11th "	2	59	3	64
12th "	3	60	0	63
Total	43	833	18	894
Hospital Corps	0	19	0	19

OHIO.

Troop A, 1st Squadron Cavalry, Ohio N.G., was inspected at its armory at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 23, by 1st Lieut. I. L. Hunsaker, 11th U.S. Cav., the inspector-instructor for the fifth Cavalry district. The troop paraded seventy-four men and three officers, there being two men absent, this being the largest troop in the state and the largest membership the troop ever had. Capt. Robert C. Norton returned from the South for the inspection, and the other officers are 1st Lieut. Fayette Brown, 2d Lieut. J. F. Devereux. Lieutenant Hunsaker expressed himself as being pleased with the fine appearance of the men, they being all physically fit.

The troop owns sixteen saddle horses of superior grade, while there are about fifteen horses owned privately by the officers and men of the troop. The indoor ride and revolver range have been remodeled and relighted, and it is expected that everyone in the troop will have completed the record course (rifle) by April 15. The troop now holds the du Pont trophy for shooting and the state badge. The troop also owns an outdoor range with ranges up to 1,000 yards at Gates Mills, near Cleveland.

The troop's property is in first class shape, and all steel lockers are used for storage. A drill hall for dismounted drill has been added to the armory and is used largely for drilling recruits. The three officers and three non-commissioned officers are taking the officers' course as prescribed by the inspector-instructor and twelve non-com. officers are taking the non-com. officers' course, and the troop ranks very high in this line. The troop wants very strongly to win back the efficiency pennant awarded in this district which it held for three years and lost last year, and officers and men are bending effort to this end.

Troop H, it is interesting to note, is, as a whole, very strong for the federalization of the National Guard if, by

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Streets New York

A Store of Individual Shops
Exclusive Apparel for
Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants
at Moderate Prices

Men's Shops Clothing
Haberdashery
4 to 16 West 38th St. Shoes
Separate Shops a Step from Fifth Avenue

If you are a Stock or Purchase Privilege Ticket Holder of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, send them your receipted bill or statement for discount.

Sportsman's "Chocolate-Bracer"

Especially manufactured for Athletes, Soldiers, Sailors and growing children.
To be eaten straight or in sandwich form Food and goodness combined.
On receipt of 10 cents in stamps, samples will be sent by parcel post. Price to Post Exchanges, 3 cents per package, F.O.B., N.Y.
KNICKERBOCKER CHOCOLATE CO.
Sandwich Form 445 to 457 West 31st Street, New York

so doing, the Guard can be put under the control of the War Department and the Regular Army. This troop, however, strongly opposes the control of the Guard by five Militia adjutants general as the National Guard Association of the United States has recommended.

OREGON.

Regarding the readiness of the Oregon National Guard to respond to a call for active duty in the military service of the United States, Adjutant Gen. George A. White said: "We have as fine a body of officers and men as can be found in any National Guard organization in the United States, and they would give good account of themselves in whatever duty required. If Oregon were called upon to furnish a quota of troops for Mexico, or anywhere else, for that matter, the troops could be mobilized at the state rifle range at Clackamas within five days with approximately 2,000 men ready to take the field, subject to orders of the War Department."

The Oregon National Guard includes one battery of field artillery, one troop of cavalry, twelve companies of infantry and eight companies of coast artillery. From the reports on rifle practice for last year it is shown that two of the Oregon organizations received an exceedingly high figure of merit from the War Department. They are Company B, 3d Infantry, Capt. W. F. Daugherty, and the 3d Company, Coast Art. Corps, Capt. M. B. Huntley. Out of a possible 100 their figure of merit, respectively, was 98.37 and 98.35. The state rifle range was opened for practice April 1, and 178,999 rounds of ammunition have been received from the government arsenal for target practice during the coming summer.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. C. asks: How long does the Chief of Bureau of Navigation hold office, and how is he appointed to same? Answer: For four years; by the President. See Revised Statutes 420 to 425.

G. E. A.—The opinion you seek regarding poll tax appeared in our issue of Feb. 5, page 721. We repeat here: "An opinion recently rendered by Judge Aldrich, United States District Judge for the District of New Hampshire, is of particular interest and importance to the Navy and Marine Corps. This opinion in general held that enlisted men of the Army who have original domiciles beyond the state of New Hampshire are not liable to pay poll taxes authorized under a New Hampshire statute, even though they establish a temporary residence outside the state of New Hampshire. This opinion should settle the cases of several enlisted men of the Navy who have been prosecuted for not paying their poll taxes. The Department of Justice arranged with the state authorities of Maine and New Hampshire to suspend further action against these men until the question was settled by the Federal Court in the above mentioned opinion of Judge Aldrich." The book we referred to as containing a complete list of commercial steamers, their flags, etc., is House Document No. 448, being the forty-seventh annual list of Merchant Vessels of the U.S., compiled by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation.

G. O. asks: A soldier serving in his third or fourth enlistment period buys out and re-enlists the next day; does he draw pay for his second enlistment period or is he entitled to the pay he was drawing at the time of his discharge? Answer: Same pay as he was receiving when discharged.

J. B. asks: Has there been or will there be any appropriation for reimbursement for losses incurred during the flood at Texas City, Aug. 16, 1915? Answer: It is most likely that this will be taken care of in a paragraph of the Army Appropriation bill. The matter was recommended to the consideration of the appropriation committee some weeks ago.

A. S. M. asks: John Jones, enlisting under the name of John Jones, but marrying under the name of John J. Jones, could his widow get a pension if the bill, H.R. 54, passed (providing John Jones was a Spanish War veteran), or would the initial J in the marriage license bar the widow

from a pension? Answer: Let her produce sworn proof that the John J. Jones she married is the John Jones of war service.

TROOP C asks: Am now trying to purchase my discharge. During my year in the Army, I served two months in the guard house. Do I have to make that time up before buying out? Answer: Apply through channel. Purchase of discharge is a privilege, not a right.

W. C. G.—As to your pensionable status, address The Pension Commissioner at Washington; that is, if the bill to which you refer becomes a law.

A. S. M.—The Sheridan did not arrive at San Francisco from Manila in September, 1901. You may refer to some other ship.

W. M. M.—The circular issued by the War Department regarding qualifications of candidates for second lieutenant is obtainable of The Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

QUARTERMASTER.—For permission to enlist in the Navy under the circumstances you mention, address the Secretary of the Navy. Your other questions are hypothetical.

MEDICAL RESERVE.—What Congress proposed to do for the Medical Reserve Corps was noted on page 767, our issue of Feb. 12, where the Secretary of War explained why it was contemplated to absorb the Medical Reserve Corps in the proposed Officers' Reserve Corps. In the Hay Army Reorganization bill (Sec. 19) as passed by the House one paragraph reads: "One year after the passage of this act the Medical Reserve Corps, as now constituted by law, shall cease to exist. Members thereof may be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps, subject to the provisions of this act, or may be honorably discharged from the Service. The Secretary of War may, in time of peace, order first lieutenants of the Officers' Reserve Corps, with their consent, to active duty in the service of the United States in such numbers as the public interests may require and the funds appropriated may permit, and may relieve them from such duty when their services are no longer necessary." The Senate substitute bill contains the following: "The Medical Reserve Corps * * * shall be as now provided by law." Just what the conferees will do with the bill cannot be forecast.

ED asks: (1) Enlisted 9th Co., Coast Art. Corps, Jan. 3, 1902. A.W.O.L. one day in December, 1902, and nine days in July, 1904, should I have had to make good the ten days before getting discharge at expiration of enlistment under orders in effect at that time? (2) A re-enlists second enlistment period Jan. 16, 1916, and is discharged by purchase Feb. 28, 1916; should he not have been credited with clothing allowance, less amount of clothing drawn? Answer: (1) No. (2) No; he did not serve six months of that enlistment.

J. M. T. asks: Does the Chamberlain Army bill as it is now being considered before the Senate provide for the retirement of officers and former officers, Philippine Scouts, the latter who are retired under existing laws? Answer: Sec. 28 of the bill under discussion provides as follows: Captains and lieutenants of Philippine Scouts, who are citizens of the United States, shall hereafter be entitled to retirement under the laws governing the retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army, except that they shall be retired in the grade held by them at the date of retirement, shall be entitled to retirement for disability under the same conditions as officers of the Regular Army, and that they shall receive, as retired pay, the amounts allowed by law, as retired pay and allowances, of master signal electricians of the U.S. Army, and no more: Provided, That double time for service beyond the continental limits of this section so as to reduce the actual period of service below twenty-five years: Provided further, That former officers of the Philippine Scouts who, because of disability occasioned by wounds received in action, have resigned or been discharged from the Service, or who have heretofore served as such for a period of more than five years and have been retired as enlisted men, shall be placed upon the retired list as officers of Philippine Scouts and thereafter receive the retired pay and allowances provided by this section for other officers of Philippine Scouts: Provided further, That any former officer of Philippine Scouts who vacated his office in the Philippine Scouts by discharge or resignation on account of disability contracted in the line of duty and who was subsequently retired as an enlisted man, and any former officer of Philippine Scouts who has been retired as an enlisted man by special Act of Congress, shall be transferred to the retired list created by this section and shall thereafter receive the retired pay and allowances authorized by this section and no more. Officers of Philippine Scouts retired under the provisions of this section shall not form part of the limited retired list now authorized by law.

G. H. asks: Approximate date in June, 1899, on which the Logan arrived at San Juan, P.R. Answer: Sailed June 13, Santiago to San Juan.

INFANTRY, 1903.—It will be necessary for Congress to act if there is any alteration in Lieutenant Smart's rank on the lineal list as is indicated in your communication. When he was transferred from the Field Artillery to the Infantry a few years ago the attention of the War Department was called to this inequality and it was decided that it was perfectly legal.

C. W. A. asks: Must the 7th U.S. Cavalry parade without its colors? A states the colors were lost in the battle of Little Big Horn, under General Custer, and disgraced. B states the entire outfit was wiped out, thereby making it impossible to save the colors, and is not disgraced. Which is right? Answer: The 7th U.S. Cavalry most certainly has its colors. All of the 7th Cavalry that was under the immediate command of Gen. G. A. Custer in the battle of the Little Big Horn, in 1876, was killed by the Indians. The companies under Major Reno and Captain Benteen, which were hemmed in by the Indians some miles away from Custer after a gallant fight for several days, were finally saved by a relief column. There is no regulation which prohibits a regiment from having new colors to replace those lost in battle, or from other causes.

S. B. asks: Is the web belt with vertical magazine pockets the regulation field pistol belt for Infantry officers? Is it permissible for an officer to wear the belt with horizontal magazine pockets, such as was adopted for Marine Corps officers? Answer: Your question is indefinite. The regulations of your state, however, govern the equipment to be worn, and a copy should be in your possession.

GUARD DUTY asks: Who is entitled to have a post guard turn out for inspection? Answer: Only the commanding officer and the officer of the day are entitled to have a post guard out for inspection. Of course the President, the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War or any officer who has authority to issue orders to the commanding officer of the post is entitled to the same privilege, according to the views of members of the General Staff.

J. S. L.—Joseph C. S. Blackburn was a Member of the House of Representatives 1875 to 1885; U.S. Senator 1885 to 1897 and 1901 to 1907. Latest address known to us (1913), Versailles, Ky.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 3, 1916.

Colonel Tilson, in command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, has just left the post, where he was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Root during his tour of inspection. On Tuesday of last week Mr. and Mrs. Foote invited Lieutenants Ord, Corlett and Bull to dinner to meet Miss Dorothy Knight and Miss Dorothy Foote. Lieut. Leo F. Schiff, M.R.C., has been called into active service for duty at Plattsburg Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. Conley gave a jolly dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Bond, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett and Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard. Lieutenant Mitchell is out of quarantine.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sawyer invited Lieutenants Ord, Milliken and Bull to dine with them on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Carleton left Wednesday for Fort Adams. Major H. L. Threlkeld left Thursday for his home in Kentucky, called there

MILITARY RIDING BOOTS

VOGEL'S Cordovan Military Boots

are bench made from the finest grade leathers which I personally select for color and quality.

Built on Regular English Army Last to your own measure for \$18

Straps and garters to match without extra cost. Cash with order.

Sold Nowhere Else

Write for Booklet and self-measurement blank

E. VOGEL, Inc.
64 Nassau Street
New York

The Military Rain Coat

Adapted to Mounted and Dismounted service as well as for civilian wear.

A Double Texture material that matches the service uniform and is wind and water proof.

Booklet describing in detail, and sample of cloth, sent on request.

United States Rubber Co. of New England

280-284 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
Successors to Enterprise Rubber Co., Boston, Mass.



by his father's illness. Young Mr. Burroughs is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. McCaffrey, at Mrs. Goe's tea room.

Miss Mary McCaffrey and Miss Isabelle Stevens are now doing Red Cross work at Nice, France. The ladies at the post have started in again with their work, doing bandages and so forth, and they meet to-day with Mrs. O'Neil, who has taken charge of this work since Mrs. Root's illness. Capt. R. O. Van Horn went to New York on official business Saturday.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 2, 1916.

For the benefit of the Army Relief Society, the plays given in February were given a second time at the Hotel Chamberlin Wednesday. The cast was composed of Mesdames G. A. Nugent, J. W. Gulick, S. G. Shartle and G. A. Wildrick, Mr. George F. Adams, Capt. A. L. Rhoades and Lieutenants Ide and Aurand. The performance was an even greater success than the former occasion and \$234 was netted for the society. This in connection with the first rendition of the plays and the tea-dance enabled the Fort Monroe branch of the Army Relief to send in a total of \$720. The ladies of the post, together with the players, are entitled to great credit for this fine showing.

Mrs. I. A. Haynes received a letter from Miss Mabel Boardman, president of the Red Cross, thanking her for the 128 bags furnished by the ladies of Fort Monroe for the soldiers of the various armies.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. Koenig gave a dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Wilson and Col. D. W. Ketcham. Mrs. Forbes gave a luncheon Monday at the Chamberlin for Mesdames Haynes, Nugent, Gulick, Shartle, Lincoln, Brigham, Carson, Gasser, Little, Taylor, Long, Wildrick and Rose. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly gave a bridge party on Monday in honor of her aunt Mrs. Oler, of New York. Other guests were Mesdames Haynes, Lincoln, Kimberly, Saunders, Forbes, Nicholls, Newcome, Willett, Williford, Garrett and Miss Natalie Berry. Prizes were won by Mesdames Haynes, Kimberly and Willett.

Mrs. Hineckley and Miss Hineckley, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., are guests of Major and Mrs. W. R. Smith. Mrs. F. T. Hines gave a card party Monday for Mrs. Hineckley, Miss Hineckley, Mesdames W. R. Smith, C. M. Seaman, Weggenman, E. E. Haines and J. K. Meneely. Mrs. Forbes entertained at cards on Tuesday at the Chamberlin for Mesdames Peace, Knight, Garrett, Tignor, Seaman, Weggenman, Reybold, Brown and Miss Pauline Magruder. Mrs. Knight and Miss Magruder won prizes.

Miss Hawley and Miss Clark left for Bridgeport, Conn., Thursday after a visit to Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fenton. Little Miss Margaret Tyler, of New York, celebrated her fourth anniversary with a party at the Chamberlin. Among her guests were little Misses Carolyn Wildrick, Elisabeth Nugent and Mary Gene Crain. Mrs. Simmons and Miss Kane are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Bender.

After the plays Wednesday Mr. G. F. Adams gave a supper for Mrs. Forbes, Misses Turner, Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Gulick, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Ide, Capt. and Mrs. Rhoades, Col. A. N. Stark, Capt. C. L. Fenton and Lieutenant Aurand. Mr. G. F. Adams gave a dinner Thursday for Mrs. Forbes, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham. After dinner Mr. Adams took his guests to the theater in Newport News to see "On Trial." Mrs. Weggenman, who spent the winter with her sister, Mrs. C. M. Seaman, returned this week to her home at Fishers Island, N.Y.

Mrs. L. B. Bender gave a card party Friday in honor of her guests, Mrs. Simmons and Miss Kane. Mrs. S. O. Vetter poured tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Horowitz, Willett, Williford, Gildart, O'Rear and Miss Sheppard. Mrs. N. B. De Lacour, of Stratford, Conn., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fenton. Mrs. F. T. Hines entertained at cards Friday for Mesdames Sunderland, Nugent, Forbes, Grace, Koenig and Seydel.

Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln had dinner Friday for Miss Sadler, Mrs. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Rhoades, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Williford, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Grace, Col. A. N. Stark and D. W. Ketcham. Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Hall gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mesdames Warner, Gildart and Wilson. Lieut. D. S.



To the Officers and Men of the Army and Post Exchange Officers Especially

You have probably tasted *near-beer* and other substitutes, the sale of which the Post Exchange regulations permit. None of these, however, tasted or were anything like a real high grade beer.

Piel Bros
E.N.Y. BREWERY, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

whose famous beers are sold at the highest class hotels, clubs, cafes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, offer to the Services, after almost two years of experimenting, A REAL LAGER BEER.



Contains 1.9% Alcohol by Weight

Quality

Purity

Only pure potable Water, the finest Barley Malt, made under Piel Bros.' personal direction and specifications to the highest standards yet demanded of the malting industry, the finest obtainable Saazer Hops, specially selected, are used in the manufacture of **SERVICE BREW**. Specially cultured Yeasts prepared individually by them are the fermentation factors.

It contains no preservatives whatsoever, and no chemicals of any kind are used in their brewing method.

Each brew produced by Piel Bros. in compliance with the demands of the laws of Bavaria, which sanction the highest known standard for brewing of any country in the world, and is made exclusively from barley malt, hops, yeast and pure potable water.

A PURE NOURISHING BEVERAGE

To Department and Post Commanders, Post Exchange Officers, and Officers Clubs, we will be pleased to send on request, samples and prices of **SERVICE BREW** for test and analysis.

Phone—"2700 East New York"

Cable Address—"Pielbros"

Piel Bros
E.N.Y. BREWERY, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Lenzner gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green and Lieut. R. Walsh. Mesdames Seaman, Weggenman and Stockton were guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Hope in Hampton. Mrs. A. T. Smith, of Herkimer, N.Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. P. Tignor.

After the moving pictures Friday an informal dance was enjoyed at the club. Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, in charge of the cable ship Joseph Henry, called with his ship at the post on Friday. Mrs. G. A. Nugent gave a luncheon Saturday for Misses Crump, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Forbes and Miss Hunter.

Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained at dinner Saturday for Miss Sadler, Lieut. and Mesdames Garrett, Koenig, Willett, Haines, Hall and Lieutenant Lenzner. Dining with Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Long Saturday were Mrs. Forbes, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mesdames Brigham, Carson, Sunderland and Mr. G. F. Adams.

Major and Mrs. W. L. Little's dinner guests Saturday were Mrs. F. T. Hines, Major and Mrs. S. C. Vestal, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Gulick, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Tignor, Mrs. Smith, Capt. T. C. Austin and Lieut. E. S. Harrison. Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Grace entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Reybold.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 3, 1916.

Major and Mrs. Herbert G. Shaw entertained Major William C. Rivers and his guest, Major T. Q. Donaldson, on Thursday evening. Major Donaldson finished inspection of the post and left on Sunday. The Red Cross workers met Monday at Mrs. Smedberg's. Present: Mesdames Shaw, Ellis, Strong, Romeyn, Fleming, Bailey, Andrews, Coxe, Bartlett, Hunter, Barry and Crofford. The Evening Bridge Club met at Capt. and Mrs. Baer's on Wednesday. Mrs. Wallace De Witt gave a tea Tuesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Crofford, of Hackensack, N.J. Assisting were Mesdames Foster, Shaw and Powell. All the ladies of the post were invited.

Mrs. William R. Smedberg gave a bridge party on Friday. Mrs. William K. Bartlett poured tea and the prizes were won by Mesdames Purington, Miller, Foster, Crofford and Smith. Others playing were Mesdames De Witt, Shaw, Baer, Crofford, Buchanan, Graham, Wade, Ellis, Strong, King, Barry, McGee, Jones and Hunter. Mrs. Joseph F. Herron left last week to visit friends in Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New York. Mr. J. P. Jenkins, nephew of Capt. J. P. Wade, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wade.

Nearly all the officers and ladies of the post attended the dance on Saturday evening. Mrs. Crofford, of Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. Buchanan were Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Romeyn's guests for dinner before the dance. Mrs. Archibald Miller gave a dinner before the dance for Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Charles W. Foster and Lieutenant Pendleton. Mrs. E. C. Jones entertained five tables of bridge on Saturday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Wade, Baer, Hunter, Shaw and Barry. Lieut. Hugh H. McGee left on Wednesday for a short sick leave. Major and Mrs. Wallace De Witt gave a dinner on Saturday before the dance for their guest, Mrs. Crofford. Present were Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Wade, Mrs. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Robert B. Powers, Mr. J. P. Jenkins and Mrs. W. A. Powell.

Major William C. Rivers gave a very interesting talk on Tuesday before the mission study class of St. Paul's Church, Burlington, on his experiences in the Philippines. Mrs. Crofford, who has been visiting Mrs. Wallace De Witt, left Sunday

for Hackensack, N.J., accompanied by Mrs. Foster, Mrs. De Witt's mother, who will spend a few weeks in New York. Major and Mrs. Herbert G. Shaw gave a supper Sunday for Major and Mrs. De Witt, Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Crofford, of Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. Buchanan. Mrs. Frank M. Andrews is giving a luncheon on Monday.

The target range is being put in condition and, on account of the early spring weather, practice will begin this week.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., April 3, 1916.

During the past week Mrs. Edwin O. Sarratt, secretary-treasurer of the Fort Totten branch of the Army Relief Society, sent in with her report a check for \$325 as Fort Totten's contribution this year. This goodly sum was obtained from the annual dues and the proceeds of three entertainments—a performance of the Geraldine Farrar "Carmen" motion pictures in January, a rummage sale in February, and a dramatic performance given by local talent in March.

Mrs. Robert P. Greer, of Seattle, Wash., has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McMillan for a week. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. McMillan had dinner in honor of Mrs. Greer and for Col. and Mrs. Haan, Majors and Mesdames Sarratt and Hall and Captain Gardiner. That afternoon Mrs. Gilmor had tea for Mrs. Greer, inviting to meet her Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Geere, Mesdames Brownlee, Campbell and Cheeseman and Lieutenant Gilmor. Major and Mrs. Sarratt had dinner Sunday in honor of Mrs. Greer and for Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick and Captain Dusenbury.

Lieutenant Campbell spent several days in Washington recently. Miss Jessie Porter, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, returned to her school in Burlington, N.J., this week. Mrs. Valk has returned from a several weeks' visit in Annapolis. Miss Hazel Clarke, of Columbia University, spent the weekend as the guest of Major and Mrs. Brownlee. Capt. and Mrs. Geere were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lane for supper Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun, with their small son, left on Saturday for their new station at Fort Jay, Governors Island, where Lieutenant Osmun is detailed as assistant in the office of the Department Adjutant. Lieutenant Englehart has also gone to Governors Island on temporary duty. On Saturday the 167th Company returned from Fort Jay, where it has been on guard duty since early December, and with the company came Lieutenants Wildrick and R. G. Payne. Lieut. and Mrs. Payne have moved into the quarters recently occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Maddux.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., April 3, 1916.

Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman and small son, Frederick, jr., joined Captain Coleman here on Thursday after a fortnight's stay at Atlantic City. Capt. and Mrs. Rees were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Murdock in Oswego on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Walling entertained Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Ross, of the "New Henrietta" company, on Thursday. Capt. and Mesdames Crain and Rees, Lieut. and Mesdames Walling, French and Welty, Captain Smith, Miss Patti Smith, Mesdames Eberts, Murphy and Bortz, Lieutenants James, Dillman, Murphy and Eberts saw the "New Henrietta" at the Richardson on Thursday, and later most all attended the dance at the Pontiac.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walling entertained at an after-theater supper for Mr. and Mrs. Ross and Lieut. and Mrs. Welty at the Pontiac on Thursday. Mr. George W. Beavers, of New York, formerly a lieutenant, 2d U.S. Cav., was a business visitor in

Oswego on Friday and spent a few hours in the post as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Welty. Mr. Dan Welty, of Cornell University, was the guest of his brother, Lieut. M. D. Welty, for the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mesdames Walling and French were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crain on Friday.

Corpl. Stephen C. Rhodes, Co. A, 3d Inf., died early yesterday morning in the post hospital here of double pneumonia. His remains were to-day sent to his home in Milwaukee, Wis., for burial.

Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Thomas D. Roberts left Wednesday for Laurel, Md., to spend a three months' furlough preparatory to Sergeant Roberts's retirement on June 21. Sergeant Roberts has almost completed thirty years of most creditable service, sixteen years of which have been as post quartermaster sergeant. During all his service Sergeant Roberts has never had a trial by court-martial. With his retirement the Service will lose an excellent man. He will make his future home in Laurel, Md.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 4, 1916.

Paymr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, jr., had dinner at the country club Saturday for their sisters, Misses Corinne and Indiana Cassard, of Baltimore, and for Paymr. and Mrs. S. E. Barber, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelley, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Haines, Milo F. Draemel, Ensign C. M. Hall and Mr. Holt Page.

Miss Anne Groner, guest of Mrs. Juliet C. Keith, Richmond, Va., was guest of honor at dinner at the Westmoreland club Thursday, given by Capt. Arthur M. Shipp.

P.A. Surg. F. H. Brooks left last week for San Francisco, to sail April 11 for Samar for duty. Misses Corinne and Indiana Cassard, guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Paymr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, left yesterday for their home in Baltimore. Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberth has returned to her home, Fairfax and Colonial avenues, after a two months' visit in the North. Miss Mary Bainbridge Hayden has returned to Vassar after a week's visit to her parents, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hayden. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene M. Woodson have moved into the house in the yard recently occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Smith. Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, jr., had a luncheon Friday for her sisters, Misses Corinne and Indiana Cassard.

Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin and little son have arrived to be the guests for two weeks of Mrs. Daubin's mother, Mrs. J. E. Scott, before joining Lieutenant Daubin in Washington, where he has been ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The naval tug Pocahontas was launched at the yard Saturday morning in the presence of a large party, including Mayors Wyndham H. Mayo, of Norfolk, Frank Hope, of Portsmouth, Col. James P. Jervey, Collector of the Port Norman R. Hamilton, and members of the committee on navy yard improvements of the business organizations of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Miss Eleanor Briggs, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilbur G. Briggs, of the Cumberland, gracefully christened the tug as she was successfully launched. Miss Briggs, her father and mother will very soon leave for their new home in the Far East, Lieutenant Commander Briggs having been assigned to duty on the Asiatic Station.

Misses Annie and Mary Tignor and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Tignor have returned to their home in the Macon, Portsmouth, after a visit to Dental Surg. E. P. Tignor and Mrs. Tignor, Fort Monroe. Mr. Richmond Maury, guest of his mother, Mrs. Richard McIlwaine, has returned to the University of Virginia. Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield has returned to Gloucester

THE STREET BOND HOUSE

Tax Free **7% First Lien**

BONDS

ISSUED BY
Cities of California
FOR THE
Improvement of Streets

First lien on real estate assessed for 5 to 10 times the bonds, taking precedence over mortgages, judgments, and all private liens; superior to mortgages as a lien and as to the amount of real estate security; issued under a State Act, and validity approved by best legal authority.

Issued in STANDARDIZED form. Offered in amounts of \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and upwards. Interest payable April 2 and October 2; principal 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, at the Berkeley Bank of Savings and Trust Co., Berkeley, California; National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

COLLECTED THROUGH ANY BANK
Write for Circular 9A and prices

Oakland Street Improvement Bond Co.
Syndicate Building, Oakland, California

THE STREET BOND HOUSE

County, Va., where she is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. George Rose. Mrs. Nelson J. Leonard has returned from a visit to Washington, and has as her guest her cousin, Mrs. Richard B. Coffman.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD

Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1916.

Mrs. Nelson P. Vulte, after a week in Washington as guest of Mrs. Richard Hooker, has returned to her home, 1932 Shunk street. Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn entertained the Bridge Club on Wednesday. Among those playing were Mesdames Ducey, Chantry, Shepard, Drake, Court, Vulte, Norton, Pryor, Fillmore and Miss Jane Caperton.

Mrs. John Marshall Robinson and her daughter, Miss Katherine Robinson, have been spending the week as guests of Mrs. Sydney Carpenter, on North Broad street. Mrs. W. L. Pryor gave a luncheon at the Acorn Club on Monday in Miss Robinson's honor. Mrs. Eugene Tonkin, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Forrest Lake, has returned to her home in New York.

Mrs. Raymond S. Keyes, who has been in New Orleans for some weeks, has returned to her home. Mrs. Robert L. Russell entertained at luncheon for Mesdames Littlefield, Allen, Keyes, Owens, Norton, Drake, Ryan, Moses and Stanford. Mrs. J. C. Townsend is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gaither, in Baltimore. She will return to her home in this city next week. Miss Katherine Cassard, who was so badly burned on the night of the bal masque, is safely on the road to recovery.

Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard gave a dance at her home on Friday night for Lieut. and Mesdames Blackburn, Norton, Lake, Dr. and Mrs. Lots, Capt. and Mesdames Owens and Halford, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Constructor Bisset, Mesdames Vulte, Ducey, Davis, McNulty, Hand, Ford and Capt. Giles Bishop, Lieutenants Potet, Hand, Donnell, Lowder and Speare. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn gave a bridge to the dancing class of which they are members on the Beale on Saturday night. Playing were Capt. and Mrs. Halford, Lieut. and Mrs. Norton, Lieut. and Mrs. Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Mrs. Vulte, Mrs. Howe, Paymaster Mel and Ensigns McClaren and Lowder. Prizes were won by Mrs. Court and Lieutenant Norton.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, Kas., April 3, 1916.

Mrs. Sedgwick Rice left last week for Rochester, Minn. Mrs. O. W. B. Farr and Mrs. E. D. Lysle were honor guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Carl Klemm, in Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. James Hornbrook and Miss Genevieve Hornbrook, who have spent three months at the garrison while Major Hornbrook was a member of the special field officers' class, have left for Harlingen, Texas.

Misses Lou and Jane Uline, of Leavenworth, honored Miss Elizabeth Mitchell and her guest, Miss Charlotte Rosewater, of Omaha, Neb., at a bridge party on Tuesday, when the guests included Miss Florence Burr, Miss Dorothy Heintzelman, Miss Ruth Lamber, Miss Janet Hills, Miss Grace Hurley, Miss Lucille Lambert, Miss Josephine Todd, Miss Pauline Stoltz. The young hostesses were assisted by their mother, Mrs. Willis Uline, and Miss Florence Burr. Mrs. Laurence Fleming, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Austin Parker, has gone to Great Falls, Mont., to be the guest of her father.

Major S. A. Cheney had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Klemm, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Genevieve Hornbrook. Mrs. James Parker has returned to her quarters on McClellan avenue after being confined for several weeks at the post hospital. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, of Leavenworth, had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Marix, Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Willson, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ripley, Mrs. Richards and Miss Gillen, of New York, and Col. D. E. McCarthy.

James Scott Greene, Jr., infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, received the rites of baptism Saturday at the quarters of his parents. Rev. R. K. Pooley, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Leavenworth, performed the service, and the sponsors were Capt. Max Tyler and Lieut. C. A. Meals, as godfathers, and Mrs. Clarence Morgan, of Shelburne Point, Vt., acted as proxy for Mrs. John O'K. Tausig, as godmother. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan and Miss May Morgan, of Shelburne Point, Vt., guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Greene, have returned to their home. Mrs. N. F. McClure left last week for Chicago to join her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Koch, to remain until return of Major McClure and Lieutenant Koch from Mexico.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Muncaster gave a supper Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Risen, of Chicago, and for Capt. and Mrs. Marix, Mrs. Richards and Miss Gillen, of New York; Capt. and Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Clayton, of Lima, Ohio; Miss Emilie Cabanne, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, Miss Charlotte Rosewater, of Omaha, Neb.; Colonel Catlin, Capt. Perry Miles, Lieut. Eduardo Lombard and Lieut. De La Vega. Mrs. C. M. Bundel honored her mother, Mrs. C. C. Valentine, of Burlington, Iowa, and Miss Roberta Fleming at a bridge party Tuesday. The guests numbered twenty-four, and highest scores were made by Mesdames M. L. Jarvis, R. H. Hearn, J. D. Taylor, Hugh Meyer, A. J. Marix and Campbell King.

Miss Emily Dodge, after three months with Capt. and Mrs.

Harry La T. Cavanaugh, has returned to her home in Brooklyn, N.Y. Miss Pigott, guest of Mrs. J. D. Taylor, left Saturday for her home in Helena, Mont. Capt. J. W. Beacham, Jr., Perry Miles and R. C. Foy entertained Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Muncaster, Miss Roberta Fleming, Miss Emily Dodge and Miss Pigott at a theater party, followed by dinner, in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday. Mrs. A. J. Marix entertained twenty guests at bridge on Wednesday. Capt. J. W. Beacham, Jr., gave a dinner-dance for over forty guests on Saturday evening, following the horse show.

Mrs. C. F. Craig honored her daughter, Mrs. Ralph Hospital, at luncheon Saturday before the horse show. The guests were Mesdames West, Ely, Wheeler, Brush, Stevens, Watkins and Boye. Mrs. James Hornbrook entertained 125 guests at a handsome tea on Sunday at the officers' new mesa. Mrs. C. M. Condon, Mrs. S. T. Mackall, Mrs. Austin Parker, Misses Roberta Fleming, Georgia Fuller, Knight and Elizabeth Mitchell assisted. The honor guest was Mrs. Laurence Fleming, wife of Major Fleming, 5th Cav. On Sunday evening Miss Genevieve Hornbrook entertained about twenty of the young women and bachelor officers at a birthday party, the guests including Miss Fleming, Miss Emilie Cabanne, Miss Rosewater, of Omaha, Neb.; Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, Miss Georgia Fuller and Miss Knight, Major Blanton Winship, Capt. George P. Peed, Capt. Perry Miles, Mr. Edgar Hopkins, Capt. R. C. Foy, Capt. P. C. Galleher, Miss Allen, Lieutenant De Vega, Major S. A. Cheney and Mr. Wilder.

Mrs. Henry A. Greene gave a tea on Thursday for Miss May Morgan, of Shelburne Point, Vt. Mrs. C. O. Sherrill and infant daughter, Minnie Elizabeth, have left Cushing Hospital and are with Mrs. J. D. Robertson in the city. Mrs. Sherrill and children leave for Panama in May to join Major Sherrill. Col. D. E. McCarthy, who has attended the special field officers' class, leaves April 4 for his home in Chicago.

Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King were dinner hosts on Friday at the officers' new mess. Dancing followed. There were over fifty guests. Miss Dora O'Keefe has returned from Fort Meyer, Va., where she spent the winter with her brother, Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, and is with her mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, in the city. Major Blanton Winship entertained at luncheon Saturday for Dr. and Mrs. St. Clair Street, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Klemm, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Hornbeck, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle and Capt. George P. Peed. Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman honored Miss Elizabeth Mitchell and her guest, Miss Charlotte Rosewater, of Omaha, Neb., at a buffet luncheon Saturday. Assisting were Mesdames Hearn, Muncaster, Jarvis and Tupes. The guests included Major Jarvis, Captains Hearn and Tupes, Lieut. and Mrs. Muncaster, Misses Lou and Jane Uline, Elizabeth Tupes, Etta Louise Runkle, Dorothy Heintzelman, Betty Gleason, of Kansas City, Mo.; Ruth Lamber, Roberta Fleming, Georgia Fuller, Genevieve Hornbrook, May Morgan, of Shelburne Point, Vt.; Capt. Perry Miles, Capt. C. H. Lanza.

The seventh annual horse show Saturday afternoon at the Army Service Riding Hall was attended by several hundred officers, ladies, enlisted men and children. The judges were Dr. St. Clair Street, of Kansas City, Mo., Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Capt. H. R. Richmond and Lieut. Innis P. Swift, U.S.A. The winners were:

Officers' heavyweight chargers—Lieut. D. D. Gregory first, Col. W. A. Holbrook second, and Capt. George P. Tyner third. Saddle horses ridden by women—Mrs. J. G. Hannah, Mrs. C. C. Winnia, Mrs. C. F. Boyd.

Officers' lightweight chargers—Capt. George P. Tyner, Capt. M. C. Tyler, Dr. Vans Agnew.

Best trained mounts (ridden by officer or member of officer's family)—Capt. G. P. Tyner, Col. W. A. Holbrook, Capt. L. R. Eltinge.

Best trained horses (ridden by enlisted men)—Sergeant Harris, Private Wood, Private Preston.

Jumping (horses ridden by officers)—Lieut. A. W. Holderness, Capt. L. R. Eltinge, Major Blanton Winship.

Jumping (ridden by enlisted men)—Sergeant Harris, Private Morse, Private Smalley.

Best trained horse—Mrs. C. C. Winnia, Mrs. C. F. Boyd, Mrs. G. P. Tyner.

Children's class—Miss Margaret Eltinge, Miss Elizabeth Myer, Miss Winifred Knight.

Broad jump—Lieut. Aristides Moreno, Capt. Daniel Craig, Capt. L. R. Eltinge.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 23, 1916.

Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott had as dinner guests Mrs. Wainwright, Lieuts. R. E. D. Hoyle and B. T. Merchant. A small impromptu hop was given Saturday evening. Lieutenant Hoyle entertained afterward with a supper for Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Copeland, Mesdames Pope, Wainwright and Lippincott, Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Lieutenants Erwin and Wyche. Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant entertained Sunday at tea for Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Dewey, of Manhattan, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Dr. and Mrs. Lindsey, of Topeka, Lieut. and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, of Junction City, Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott and Lieutenants Hoyle, Erwin, Wyche and T. de la M. Allen.

A Sunday supper was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Swift for Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlain, Mrs. Harding Polk and Lieut. C. F. McKinney. Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott was hostess at dinner for Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, Lieuts. R. E. D. Hoyle, Erwin and Wyche. Mrs. J. E. Lewis has left the post to visit her father and mother, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Byram, 3d Cav., at Fort Sam Houston. Lieutenant Lewis has left the Mounted Service School to join his regiment, the 10th Cavalry. Orders have been received relieving the following officers from the Mounted Service School: Lieuts. H. D. Chamberlain, T. H. Cunningham and W. H. Thompson. All these officers will join the 5th Cavalry at Columbus, N.M.

Lieut. R. E. D. Hoyle gave a very clever "tacky party," and some very original costumes were worn. Among those present were Mrs. Chauncey Dewey and Mrs. Matthews, of Manhattan, Mesdames Rivers, Polk, Overton, Smith, Chamberlain, Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, Capt. and Mrs. Corbushier, Miss Dorothy Atwood, Lieutenants Martin, Erwin, Greenwald, Cadenas, Anderson, Wyche, McKinney and Allen.

Mrs. Chauncey Dewey and Mrs. Matthews were house guests of Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott on Friday. An informal dinner was given for them by their hostess before Lieutenant Hoyle's party. Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant gave a delightful luncheon for Mesdames Dewey and Matthews. The other guests were Mrs. Lippincott, Lieutenants Hoyle and Erwin. Miss Dorothy Atwood gave a charming dinner complimentary to her host and hostess, Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Corbushier, before the hop Saturday night. Other guests were Mesdames Lippincott, W. H. Smith, Wainwright, Lieut. and Mrs. Overton and Lieutenants Hoyle, Erwin, Rayner, Allen, Cadenas, Greenwald and Anderson.

Capt. and Mrs. Richmond gave a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers had Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift and Mrs. Lippincott. Lieut. and Mrs. Waterman were hosts at dinner Monday for Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Reed. Mrs. Harding Polk entertained at luncheon on Monday for Father O'Brien and the Rev. Father Mullaly, Paulist priest, of Chicago, who is to be in Junction City for two weeks conducting the mission.

Mrs. J. N. Wainwright gave an informal dinner for Mrs. Harding Polk, Lieutenants Wyche and McKinney. Mrs. Fred Turner, wife of Captain Turner, 13th Cav., has arrived from Columbus, N.M. Mrs. Danielson, wife of Lieutenant Danielson, 16th Inf., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. D. Rhodes. Miss Dorothy Atwood left Monday for her home in Kansas City. All are pleased to know that Lieut. A. H. Jones is recovering rapidly from his serious accident. He was jumping one of the Stockholm jumps when his horse missed his footing and fell on him.

Mrs. John Kennedy entertained at bridge Tuesday evening for Mesdames T. H. Cunningham, Fred Turner, John Crane and Mrs. Elmer. Lieutenants Crane and Kennedy joined after-

Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.

Designers and Makers of

MEDALS, TROPHIES and PRIZES

For all MILITARY TOURNAMENTS
Athletics and Sporting Events



MEDALS FOR MARKSMANSHIP—SPECIAL
DESIGNS for Medals of Gold, Silver and Bronze
prepared without charge

"TROPHIES"

Illustrating and pricing a most comprehensive selection
of the newest Cups, Medals and other articles suitable for
prizes—mailed to any part of the world—upon request.

1218-20-22 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

ward for a Dutch supper. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Mars gave a beautifully appointed dinner Monday for Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Lieutenants Martin and Rayner. Miss Mary Fleming arrived Wednesday to make a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Harding Polk.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 2, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Beery gave a dinner Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. Warfield, Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Smith. The post Bridge Club met with Mrs. Morse Tuesday. Mesdames Johnson, Schmitter, Orton and Miss Howard won the prizes.

Mrs. Ashburn gave a bridge party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Burr. Miss Howard and Mrs. Doyle were the winners. The guests were Mesdames Johnson, Burr, Orton, Biegler, Schlanser, Schmitter, Mason, Morse, Townes, Thompson, Warfield, Boak, Smith, Ruffner, Rush, Weaver, Chunn, Hollingsworth, Madame Boak, Misses Brenner and Braustetter. Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Smith entertained on Thursday with five tables of bridge. Prizes were won by Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Boak and Mrs. Weaver. Mrs. Schlanser poured coffee and Mrs. Boak, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Chunn assisted in the dining room. Other guests were Mesdames Johnson, Burr, Mason, Orton, Morse, Schmitter, Townes, Weaver, Warfield, Ashburn, Rush, Ruffner, Bowen, Madame Boak, Misses Howard, Brenner and Braustetter. Capt. and Mrs. Biegler gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser, Capt. and Mrs. Kellond, Dr. and Mrs. Boak and Madame Boak.

Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser entertained the Bowling Club after the game on Thursday with a chafing-dish supper. Col. and Mrs. Johnson entertained at dinner on Friday complimentary to their house guest, Mrs. Burr, of Washington. Invited to meet her were Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Lieut. and Mrs. Ashburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Townes, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Morse and Misses Howard and Braustetter.

Colonel Brewster, I.G., has been a visitor on the post for a week. Lieut. Ira Smith returned from Fort Leavenworth Saturday, after an absence of several weeks on duty in connection with a court-martial.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 29, 1916.

Surg. James S. Woodward has arrived from Sparrows Point, Md., and taken quarters at the hospital. Paymr. J. J. Luchsinger, Jr., arrived last week on a ten days' visit to his parents, Senator and Mrs. J. J. Luchsinger, of Vallejo. He will shortly rejoin his ship, the Brooklyn, on the East coast. Lieut. Harold G. Bowen joined Mrs. Bowen in Vallejo last week and they left Saturday for a few days' visit to Mrs. Bowen's sister, in Suisun Valley. Mrs. Bowen will be the guest of her mother, in Vallejo, during Lieutenant Bowen's absence on the Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Manley F. Gates, seriously ill during the last few months, is convalescing slowly. Mrs. Holton S. Curl is spending a few days here with Mrs. Charles N. Fiske. Lieut. Emory Winship has arrived in San Francisco from his home in Georgia for a brief visit. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William P. Cronan were much feted during their stay in San Francisco. They arrived last week from Bremerton on the Supply en route to Guam. In San Francisco they were guests of Mrs. Cronan's mother, Mrs. Jesse R. Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Grant gave a large dinner in their honor, as did also Mrs. Eleanor Martin. Aboard the Supply Sunday Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cronan gave a large farewell tea for two score guests.

Mrs. Frederick Perkins entertained at luncheon in San Francisco for Mesdames Selfridge, Morrow, McClelland, Bridges and Barrette. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan gave a dinner aboard the Albatross for Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Judge, Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Cowdin and Miss Marion Zelle. Major and Mrs. Kinsey Hampton gave a dinner for twelve at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, last week.

Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill was a luncheon host at Yerba Buena this week for Ensign and Mrs. Robert Carey, Misses Dorothy Deane and Marguerite Muller and Lieut. Hollis Muller. Miss Muller is visiting her brother, Lieut. Hollis Muller, at Fort Scott. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis, of the Buffalo, has been acting as naval aid to Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane during his stay in San Francisco. Major Frederick K. Bradman is receiving congratulations on his promotion. Madam Hilliard, living in San Francisco for the past year, is spending a few days here with Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. B. Hilliard. Mrs. James Reed returned Tuesday from San Diego and Pasadena, where she has been spending three weeks with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Molby.

Asst. Paymr. J. H. Colhoun, of the Albatross, reported here Monday for examination for promotion. Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Jones, in Vallejo, during the stay of the former's ship at the yard. Mrs. U. R. Zivnuska, who has been visiting Mrs. R. K. Van Mater, leaves tomorrow for San Diego, to stay during P.A. Paymaster Zivnuska's cruise on the Pittsburgh. Mrs. Jonathan Brooks leaves early in April for a few weeks' visit to her daughter, Mrs. E. O. J. Eyttinge, at Coronado. Pay Dir. and Mrs. F. T. Arms had a dinner this week for Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks, Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Chamberlain, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Longabaugh and Mrs. F. H. Arms. Mrs. Leo Salm celebrated her birthday yesterday with bridge for Mesdames Ellicott, Pope, Webb, Cutts, Arms, Drum and Miss Pegram.

Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason left to-day for Washington and New York, to look over plans for battleships 43 and 44; also to visit the steel works and expedite delivery of material.

for the new battleship California as soon as possible after the Cuyama is launched, June 17. The South Dakota will have her repairs completed and leave next Saturday for Bremerton, which is to be the home yard for this vessel as well as the Maryland and Marblehead. The Chattanooga, Oregon, Cheyenne, Milwaukee and submarines H-1, 2 and 3 will all come to this yard for repairs. The H-1 and H-3 will come here immediately for work on their gyro compasses.

Copies of the agreement between the Navy Department and the Union Iron Works for the use of the Hunter's Point drydock have been received here and contain the provision that navy yard workmen may be sent down to do the work on the vessel when in the cradle, if so desired.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 3, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Chilton, M.C., are receiving congratulations on the advent of a little daughter, born March 24.

A very good vaudeville show was held at the post hall Tuesday evening. Captain McCommon, exchange officer, has introduced professional entertainers in the program on vaudeville nights. The hall is always filled to its full capacity and the officers and their families well represented. After the show Mrs. Pyles entertained at a Welsh rabbit party for Capt. and Mesdames Dillingham, Craig, McCommon and Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall and Miss Ethel Treen Jones. The Medical Corps officers attended a dinner given by the Medical Reserve officers in St. Louis Tuesday. Mr. Albert Bond Lambert and Mrs. Little, of St. Louis, were guests of Colonel Kenly during parade Wednesday.

Mrs. Gunckel was hostess at a bridge-teea Wednesday in honor of her house guests, Mrs. and Miss Turner, of Memphis. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Stodter presided at the daintily appointed tea table. Mrs. McCommon received the first prize, Mrs. Watson second and Mrs. Craig the cut prize. Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham gave a chafin-dish party following the skating Wednesday for Colonel Kenly, Captain Caldwell, Capt. and Mesdames Watson and McCommon and Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall. Captain Watson and Lieutenant Donovan were dinner guests of Mr. Entz Wednesday at the Missouri Athletic Association.

A number of guests are visiting the garrison now. Mrs. Crosby, of St. Paul, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris. Mrs. Harris on Thursday entertained at four tables of bridge complimentary to her sister, Mrs. Crosby. Mrs. Collins received first prize, Mrs. Sampson second and Mrs. Kennedy the consolation. Other guests included Mesdames McCommon, Lawton, White, Pyles, Dillingham, Craig, Jones, Stodter, Gunckel, Tyndall, Baker, Donovan, Turner and Miss Ethel Treen Jones.

Mrs. Burns is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Chilton, M.C., and Mrs. Gooding is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wickline. Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham entertained Miss Clark, Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. Louis Woerner and Captain McKenna, of St. Louis, during parade Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Harris entertained at a Welsh rabbit party after the skating Wednesday for Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Donovan, Miss Ethel Treen Jones and Dr. Jones. Colonel Kenly had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mesdames Lawton and Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Miss Ethel Treen Jones and Dr. Jones. Mrs. Gunckel entertained the Bridge Club Friday. Prize-winners were Mesdames Watson, Harris and Crampton. Mrs. Crampton has won the prize four times in succession, so this time the prize had to be forfeited to the next highest, Mrs. Gunckel.

Captain Caldwell entertained a merry party at a dinner-dance at the Liederkranz Club Saturday night, the guests including Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mesdames Dillingham, McCommon and Watson.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., March 30, 1916.

Mrs. Erwin was bridge hostess at the country club on March 11 for Mesdames Gillam, Gibson, Schoeffel, Murphy, Morris, Davis, Schultz, Dade and Yule. Capt. and Mrs. Voris gave a St. Patrick's supper on March 12, decorations, favors and menu being in perfect harmony with the saint's day which followed five days later. The guests were Major and Mrs. Webster, Lieuts. and Mesdames Davis and Eichelberger, Mesdames Yule, Clark, Captain Whitfield, Lieutenants White and Gardner.

Battery B, 6th Field Art., with Captain Yule, Lieutenants George and Marsh, left March 12 with the 10th Cavalry to join the expedition for Mexico. The officers and ladies of the regiment entertained on the afternoon of March 15 at the officers' mess in honor of Major and Mrs. Webster who have lately joined. A delicious buffet supper was served by Mesdames Kirtland and Butler.

Mrs. Webster and daughters, the Misses Mary and Anne, left March 16 for a visit at San Antonio. Mrs. Murphy entertained at bridge on Wednesday, honoring Mrs. Erwin. Prizes were won by Mesdames Erwin and Schultz. Mrs. Falk returned last Wednesday from a three months' visit at her home in Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Krogstad was the genial host at a camp supper on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Voris, Lieuts. and Mesdames Kirtland, Terrell and Falk and Captain Whitfield. Mrs. Adams gave a bridge party at the Gadsden Wednesday; prizes were won by Mesdames Schultz and Gillam. Those present were Mesdames Voris, Terrell, Falk, Yule, Williams, Dade, Percival Butler, Wieser, Gillam, Schultz, Gibson, Murphy, Morris, Davis, Tillman, Schoeffel and Miss Dade.

Capt. Russell C. Langdon joined the regiment last week from detail in Washington. Lieutenant Waugh has joined from two months' leave. Wednesday is now ladies' day at the officers' mess and some very pleasant affairs are looked for.

Mrs. Harry W. Brown has returned from a short visit in Bisbee. Mrs. Whitfield is recovering from her recent serious illness and hopes to be able to join Captain Whitfield early in April.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, April 1, 1916.

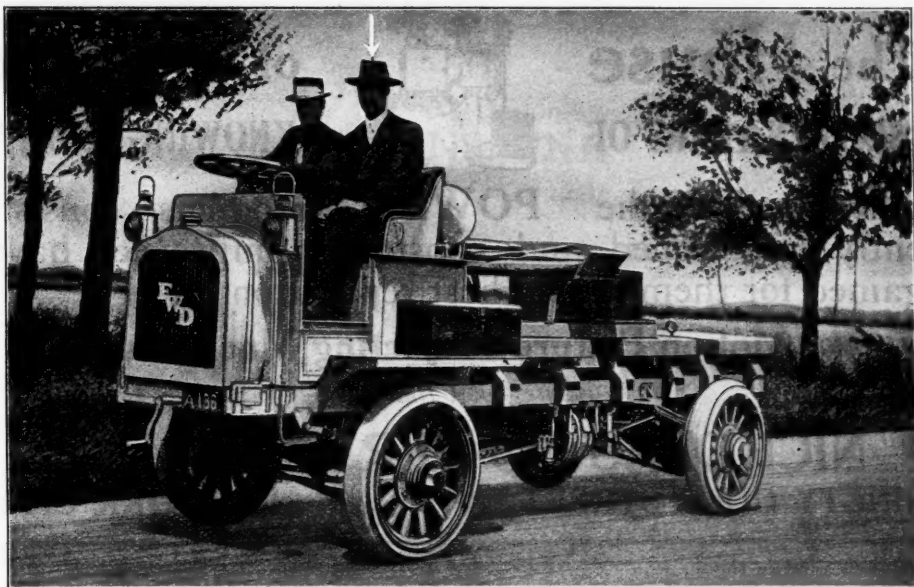
Our third week in camp at El Paso finds us shivering with the cold and heavy military overcoats do not come amiss. This weather is in striking contrast to the semi-tropical climate of Galveston, but there is practically no sick report in the regiment and we are in good shape for hard field service should conditions across the river require the sending of more troops.

Colonel Wright was the guest of Lieutenant Colonel Moore and officers of the 7th Infantry at dinner last Wednesday. The regiment is now well provided with medical attendance, Capt. F. B. Pariseau, from Fort Hancock, N.J., and Capt. G. H. Scott, from Governors Island, having reported last week as assistants to Major Allen, regimental surgeon. In addition, Dental Surgeon Wunderlich, from duty at Jefferson Barracks, arrived Monday.

Lieutenant Lindh was a dinner host at Harvey's last Monday for Lieutenant McDonald, 8th Cav., and the Misses Berry, of the 4th Field Artillery, who, with their mother, are occupying a bungalow just outside of Fort Bliss during Colonel Berry's absence in Mexico.

Chaplain Chouinard has arranged for outdoor moving pictures, which are free to everybody in camp. The first exhibition was given on Thursday night and will continue each night. These exhibitions are much appreciated by the enlisted men, who, pursuant to orders of the brigade commander, are required to remain in camp after 7 p.m.

Mrs. Allderice, who is living at the Country Club, was a guest at a large bridge party given by Mrs. Garrard at the



Lieut.-Col. F. E. Lacey, U.S.A., on Four-Wheel Drive Three-Ton Truck.

THIS three-ton F. W. D. Truck, carrying three tons and three men, full equipment, made a run over country roads of 102 miles, actual running time 7 hours 1.8 minutes. About one half of the distance covered was over soft dirt roads, in a hilly country, and after heavy rain falls, the rest of the route was over concrete, natural gravel and brick roads.

Col. Lacey stated the speed was approximately the same over *dirt roads* as over the metaled roads. Average speed, 13.972 miles per hour.

ECONOMY.—Gasoline consumed, 22 3-4 gallons; oil, 2 quarts. Actual running cost for 102 miles, \$2.72; cost per mile, .0272.

There are over 1,000 Four-Wheel Drive Three-Ton Trucks in service in England and Russia.

The three-ton F. W. D. Truck, due to its light weight (6,000 lbs. fully equipped) great traction, wonderful power, smoothly delivered to all four wheels, has supplanted most of the 1 1-2-ton trucks, under the most severe service on the Allied battle fronts in Europe.

ONE OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS states all ammunition being served to the guns on the immediate battle front, is carried on Four-Wheel Drive Trucks, as they are the only trucks which can make the journey. In many instances, F. W. D. Trucks made their own roads.

ANOTHER ALLIED GOVERNMENT states after having in use continually, for over one year (200) Four-Wheel Drive Trucks on the firing line, that every truck is still in service, and that repairs have really been negligible.

That the Four-Wheel Drive Trucks have a greater range of usefulness, are more dependable and economical than horses or rear drive trucks for **ARMY SERVICE**, has been proven after over one year's racking, straining service on the Allied battle front.

The Four-Wheel Drive Auto Company

CLINTONVILLE, WISCONSIN.

Interesting booklet on the F. W. D. Truck, and how it has proven its value in the present war, will be mailed to Officers on request.

Officers' Club, Fort Bliss, in honor of Mrs. J. F. Guilfoyle, wife of Colonel Guilfoyle. Mrs. Sillman and Mrs. Bullock have taken quarters at the Colonial Inn, 1403 Montana street, a popular resort for Army ladies ever since additional troops have been stationed in El Paso.

Captain Young has assumed duties as regimental quartermaster, succeeding Captain Lee, who has gone on to Columbus to assume charge of the repair work of all motor trucks engaged in handling supplies for General Pershing's column in Mexico. Lieutenant Pulsifer is temporarily in command of Company B, pending arrival of Captain Sinclair, recently assigned to this regiment.

Members of the class in topography, Captain Grinstead, instructor, spent all day Thursday making a road sketch and position sketch as part of their examination. On the following day they took the theoretical examination. The class consisted of Lieutenants Aiken, Lampert, Lindh and Bullock.

Lieut. Col. E. V. Smith, 6th Inf., is back in camp from Fort Bliss, where he recently underwent an X-ray examination of his ankle. On Friday Captain Young conducted the last map maneuver exercise for members of the post-graduate class. He was assisted in the exercise by Lieutenants Burt and Calvert. Dinner guests at the Officers' Club last Sunday were Mesdames Sillman, Bullock, Allderice and Miss Davidson, of the 7th Infantry, the latter the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Allderice. Miss Fall, daughter of Senator Fall, of New Mexico, was a dinner guest of Lieutenant Brabson, at the Paso Del Norte, last Sunday.

Lieutenants Esteves, Pulsifer, Hanley and Gerhardt took their examination in small-arms firing in the preliminary course last Wednesday. Lieutenant Brabson has been the instructor in this course. News has been received from Captain Bracken, who recently went to Panama on sick leave, that he has recently been operated on in New York city for a carbuncle, but is convalescing and expects to join about the middle of April.

All the heavy regimental baggage has now been received

from Galveston and we are gradually making ourselves more comfortable in camp, though it is realized that we may be called on at any minute for service in Mexico. Mrs. Corey, wife of our genial adjutant, and Kitty Lou are expected to arrive in El Paso some time next week, Mrs. Allen also joining Major Allen here in the near future.

EL PASO BORDER NOTES.

El Paso, Texas, April 1, 1916.

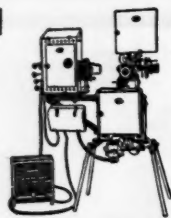
Major Clyde S. Ford, Med. Corps, left Tuesday for Columbus to join the American column in Mexico. Major Ford bore a large number of packages for the soldiers and officers at the front from their friends here.

Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle, who has been visiting in Baltimore, Md., for some time, has arrived in El Paso to visit her sister, Mrs. Joseph Garrard, and Colonel Garrard for a short time. She left Friday for California, to sail for Honolulu to join Colonel Guilfoyle. During her stay Mrs. Garrard and her daughters, Mrs. Victor S. Foster and Miss Valeria Garrard, entertained with a bridge party at the officers' club at Fort Bliss. The prize-winners were Mesdames William H. Allaire, William Kelly, jr., John S. Lambie, jr., C. C. Smith, Martin C. Shallenberger, Rex H. Rhoades and J. W. Crowder. Mrs. Guilfoyle was presented with a guest prize.

Capt. W. F. H. Godson, 8th Cav., who has been spending a three months' leave in the East, has rejoined his regiment at Fort Bliss. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Patten, sr., of Pasadena, are visiting their daughter-in-law, Mrs. George S. Patten, jr., at Fort Bliss. They were guests of honor at an informal dinner given by Mrs. Patton at the country club Saturday before the week-end dance. Other dinner guests were Col. and Mrs.

The House

"SIXTEEN YEARS OF



of Power

KNOWING HOW"

The merits of the **POWER** products, consistently maintained and constantly improved, have gained for them the highest reputation for

Motion Picture Projecting Machines

Write for Catalogue J

NICHOLAS POWER COMPANY
NINETY GOLD STREET NEW YORK CITY

Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Allison, Misses Valeria Garrard and Anne Patton, Capt. W. F. H. Godson, Capt. George Vidner and Lieut. Stuart W. Cramer, jr. Mr. Patton has returned to Pasadena, but Mrs. Patton will remain at Fort Bliss with Mrs. Patton, jr., and Miss Patton for some time while Lieutenant Patton is with the American column in Mexico.

Major and Mrs. Thomas F. Schley left Saturday for California, to sail for Honolulu to join the 25th Infantry, to which Major Schley has been recently transferred from the 20th Infantry. Mrs. Schley, who has been visiting in Virginia, joined Major Schley here Thursday. Capt. John T. Axton, chaplain, 20th Inf., has recently gone to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. The Chaplain expects to be on duty again in about six weeks.

Major William J. Glasgow spent a day early in the week in El Paso, visiting his father-in-law, Judge Joseph Magoffin. Major Glasgow continued on to Columbus to join the 5th Cavalry, which later joined the American column in Mexico. The fortnightly hops at Fort Bliss have been resumed; Tuesday night Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, 8th Cav., received the guests. The 16th Infantry band played a complimentary concert to the El Paso Herald force on Saturday.

On account of the number of men being invalided back to the border from the American column in Mexico, three additional medical officers have arrived at Fort Bliss to be attached to the base hospital. The new officers are Lieut. Col. Paul F. Straub, Majors W. L. Keller and W. F. Truby. The barracks building of Troop M at Fort Bliss has been used as a part of the base hospital.

NOTES FROM ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS.

Camp Harry S. Jones, Ariz., March 28, 1916.

Mrs. Erwin entertained at the country club Tuesday at cards for Mesdames Schoeffel, Adams, Morris, Davis, Gillem, Budrow, Walthall, Moody, Adamson, Cowin and Packard, and the prize-winners, Mesdames Murphy, Gibson, Foster and Schultz.

Miss Moody entertained with a "movie theater" Wednesday in honor of Miss Marian Schoeffel; among those present were the Misses Erwin, Dade, Lasseigne and Mrs. Downs. Miss Lasseigne on Wednesday entertained with cards for the Misses Erwin, Schoeffel, Dade, Mesdames Wilson and Downs.

Mrs. Murphy entertained with cards Wednesday for Mesdames Erwin, Schoeffel, Schultz, Gibson, Moody, Morris, Budrow and Davis, the prize-winners being Mesdames Erwin and Schultz. Miss Marian Schoeffel, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel for the winter, has left for her home, Scranton, Pa. The 1st Battalion of the regiment which has been at Hachita, N.M., for two weeks, returned to camp Friday. Mrs. and Miss Erwin left Saturday morning for the East, to remain during the unsettled conditions on the border.

Mrs. Frissell, Mrs. Delaplane and Mrs. Gilkeson, wives of officers of the 1st Battalion, spent Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at Hachita. Mrs. Packard gave a Mexican luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. Erwin. Mrs. Sydney Drake and Mrs. S. D. Downs have returned from Culberson's ranch and Hachita, respectively, where they have been living with their husbands, and will remain here until their husbands, who are with the expeditionary troops in Mexico, return.

Lieut. George E. Lovell, jr., 7th Cav., leaves soon for San Diego, detailed to the Aviation Section. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel had dinner Sunday for Colonel Pickering; Major and Mrs. Murphy had dinner for Major Bennett; Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson had dinner in the evening for Colonel Pickering.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND NINTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, March 29, 1916.

Mrs. Kyle Rucker gave a beautifully appointed tea in honor of her guest, Mrs. Upjohn, of New York. Mrs. R. A. Brown assisted Mrs. Rucker in receiving. Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Weaver served tea and coffee. Others assisting were Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Miss Clarisse Ryan. About seventy-five guests called.

Captain Baker, 9th Inf., entertained at dinner for fourteen in camp on Wednesday. Present: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Hal Greer, Miss Clarisse Ryan, Mrs. King, Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Lieutenants Mills, Gill, Woodruff and Hobson.

Major and Mrs. Gray entertained at dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Major Switzer, Major Heavey and the Misses Gray. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer had dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. Upjohn and Mrs. King.

Officers of the 3d Cavalry, passing through Laredo to border stations, were Major Beach, Captains Johnson, Austin, Van Vorst, Lieut. H. B. Johnson, J. B. Johnson, McMillan and Crittenger. A number of dinners were given in honor of the officers and a most enjoyable smoker at the 9th Infantry club. Ladies' night at the club was largely attended and much enjoyed by all those present.

A number of people from the garrison motored to Webb Monday night to call on the officers of the 3d Cavalry—Capt. and Mrs. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Major Heavey, Major and Mrs. Gray, the Misses Gray, Miss Ryan, Miss Mueller, Lieutenants Dwan, Woodruff and Zundell. The last meeting of the ladies' bridge club was held Thursday. Mrs. R. A. Brown and Mrs. J. T. Harris were hostesses. Mrs. Kinney won first prize and Mrs. Loeb second.

Major Heavey, Major Lee and Captain Hunt have arrived recently to join the 9th Infantry. Captain Griffith has joined the Artillery. Miss Dorothy Smith, guest of Mrs. Brown, is now visiting friends in San Antonio on her way to her home in St. Joseph, Mo.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Coulter have returned from their wedding trip and are occupying quarters No. 9. Col. and

Mrs. Brown gave a dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Coulter, Capt. and Mrs. Rucker and Mrs. Upjohn on Tuesday. Mrs. J. C. King is the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan. Mrs. Alonzo Gray and the Misses Gray gave a delightfully informal tea Tuesday for the ladies of the Cavalry squadron, honoring Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Upjohn and Mrs. King. Lieut. and Mrs. Zane entertained Sunday evening for Col. and Mrs. Brown, Major and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. Upjohn and Mrs. Hollingsworth.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harlingen, Texas, March 31, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson gave an after-the-hop supper on March 24 in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Captain Johnson. A birthday cake bore the proper number of candles and delicious refreshments were served. Among those bidden were Col. and Mrs. Miss Bullard, Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Majors Frazier, Bayer, Kilbourne, Mesdames Cook, Wilson, Ashford, Chambers, Scott, Purcell, Huddleson, Savage, Lahm, Wheeler, Bailey, Compton, Krapf, Maloney, Pace, the Mayor and Mrs. M. V. Pendleton, Captains Blanchard, Ashford, Carswell, Cook, Wilson, French, Lieutenants Savage, Wheeler, Pace, O'Brien, Compton, Dillman, Purcell, Bailey, Huddleson, Messrs. and Mesdames Chambers, Settle and Gibbs.

Col. Robert R. Stevens, retired, who has been visiting Colonel Blockson and other friends at Brownsville, stopped off here March 29, when Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton entertained at luncheon in his honor. Capt. William M. Smart, M.C., reached here March 28 and has been assigned to Field Hospital No. 5. Lieut. Stephen M. Walsley, 6th Cav., Mrs. Walsley, Lieut. John E. Mort, 4th Field Art., and Lieut. Ralph P. Cousins, 6th Inf., motored here from Mercedes on Friday to attend the Dancing Club's hop, afterward attending Capt. and Mrs. Johnson's supper.

Capt. and Mrs. George K. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. Launcelot M. Purcell were guests of Hon. William S. West and Mrs. West for luncheon at the Country Club, Brownsville, March 26. On March 25 Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Miss Bullard and Master Bullard were guests at Rabb's Ranch for luncheon. Major John S. Winn, I.G., Southern Dept., arrived on March 28 and has found everything in "apple pie order." Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav., of Mercedes, was a luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. Bullard on March 26. Mrs. Percy Willis was hostess to the Ladies' Five Hundred Club Friday at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Dyer. High score was made by Mrs. Brooks.

Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Bullard were guests of friends at Mercedes on Wednesday. Mrs. George W. Krapf spent Tuesday in San Benito. Lieut. George A. Matile, 28th Inf., and Mrs. Matile, of Mission, are spending a few days here. Little Miss Helene Matile is with her parents. Miss Paul Hill was luncheon guest of Miss Rose Bullard on Saturday, at Col. and Mrs. Bullard's bungalow on Tyler avenue. Capt. Jesse R. Harris, M.C., has reported and has been assigned to Field Hospital No. 5. Lieut. and Mrs. Agard H. Bailey were supper guests of Capt. and Mrs. John S. Chambers on Sunday.

A baseball club has been organized at Mercedes, with Lieut. Martyn H. Shute, 26th Inf., as president, and Capt. Frank T. McNarney, 6th Cav., as manager. The baseball season was inaugurated here March 25. The 26th Infantry team beat the Harlingen team 4 to 2. Capt. Wait C. Johnson is one of a committee on baseball.

Pack train No. 6 that has been scattered for duty, some at Brownsville and the rest at Mission, was collected entirely from the different stations and on Wednesday afternoon, March 29, met here to go to El Paso for a new field of duty. Three cars held the mules and horses, while coaches, sleepers and baggage cars completed the train.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cook, with their three little daughters, Misses Olga, Georgia and Alice Cook, motored to Brownsville on Thursday, returning the same afternoon.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 21, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. William S. Browning on Sunday entertained at luncheon for friends from St. Louis sojourning in Honolulu. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitelaw, Mr. and Mrs. George Whitelaw, Mrs. Keis, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Whitelaw, Col. S. D. Sturgis, Lieuts. Ivens Jones and William Dadds. Capt. and Mrs. Raymond S. Pratt, recently arrived in the Artillery post, have been the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Currie. Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, also new additions to the regiment, upon arrival were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kilbourne. Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford had dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre on Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Browning had luncheon on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Pratt. Mrs. Ely Denson gave a tea on Friday for the ladies of the 25th, in honor of Mrs. Samson L. Faison and the newcomers in the regiment. Mrs. Guy G. Palmer received with Mrs. Faison and the hostess, and Mesdames Albright, Caldwell and Willard assisted in the dining room. Capt. and Mrs. Browning were dinner hosts on Saturday for Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. William McCleave and Capt. John W. Kilbreth, jr.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. George G. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Sorley, Major and Mrs. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Boniface, Mrs. E. H. Hartnett and Major Ralph Harrison. Mrs. Joseph Daly had dinner on Monday for Mesdames Charles Daly, Ellen Jordan, Charles Lloyd and Henry Lantry.

Mrs. William Chitty was guest of honor at the evening auction party given by Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford on Friday. The day being St. Patrick's Day, all the decorations were carried

out in green, from the shamrock-ornamented place-cards to the candies and flowers. Prizes were won by Mesdames Chitty, McCleave, Pillow, Crusan and Keefer; other guests were Mesdames Day, Lantry, Jordan, Daly, Gaugler, Hoyle, Fair, Hall, Warren, Martin, Browning, Carey, Cheney and Bloombergh. Mrs. H. S. Kilbourne gave a tea on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Augustine McIntyre and for several ladies of the 1st Field Artillery, including Mesdames Martin, Hauser, Vandever, Lyon, Erlenkotter, Browning and Glassford. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Daly gave a reception and tea on Saturday in honor of former Governor David J. Walsh, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Lantry, Mrs. Glassford, Mrs. Truesdale and the Misses McMahon assisted. Lieut. George C. Keleher, who has recently joined the 25th Infantry, has been staying with Lieut. Robert P. Harbold, but will go into quarters with Lieutenant Sawkins. On Wednesday he was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Glassford at dinner.

Mrs. McGlachlin and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, sailed March 22, after a visit of six weeks with her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. John E. Hatch. Expected back to the garrison this week are Mrs. Louie A. Beard and Mrs. Robert G. Harbold, who have been making visits at home for some weeks. They will arrive from Vancouver on the Sierra.

Fort Shafter, H.T., March 19, 1916.

The 2d Infantry went on a march on reconnaissance work on Friday and will be gone about ten days. The work is divided into sectors and the battalions are separated by about fifteen miles. Major and Mrs. C. R. Reynolds gave a delightful dinner at the Country Club Thursday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, of Milwaukee. The guests were Governor Pinkham, Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. and Miss Gribbell, of Philadelphia, Miss Cutter and Miss E. Thompson, of Milwaukee, Major Delaney, Captains Eckels and Johnson.

Mrs. Jack Hayes entertained on Thursday at a five-table bridge in honor of Mrs. E. B. Gose, who leaves for the mainland on the next transport. Later many came in for tea. Mrs. Wisser presided at the tea table at the conclusion of the bridge game. The guests included Mesdames Gose, Wisser, Strong, Howell, Houston, Van Poole, Phisterer, Bailey, Abraham, Ragan, Watson, Lincoln, Pridgen, Sorley, Hall, Hartshorn, Camp, Russell, Black, Cochran, Lenihan, Kendall, Martin, Ramon and the Misses McGowan and McCue. Prizes were won by Mesdames Strong, Ragan, Abraham and Phisterer.

Major and Mrs. E. B. Gose entertained on Tuesday at the Country Club for Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Capt. and Mrs. Cochran, Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Col. and Mrs. Houston, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Major and Mrs. Russell, and Miss Dyer, of Boston. Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, who entertained at tea last Sunday in honor of Major and Mrs. Russell, was assisted by Mesdames Atkinson, Jamerson, Lincoln, Greene, Miss Dorothy Harker and Miss Catherine Lenihan. Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell entertained informally at luncheon last Tuesday for Mrs. Gose. Mrs. Alfred Rockwood is spending ten days as guest of her sister, Mrs. Greacen, of Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Woodfin G. Jones is house guest of Mrs. William B. Cochran.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank A. Sloan entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler, Lieut. and Mrs. Black, Miss Fithian and Lieut. A. K. B. Lyman. Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler and Miss Fithian were passengers on the transport, en route to the Philippines. Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood was hostess on the last ladies' night at the 2d Infantry Club. Lieut. Clyde R. Abraham had high score. Everyone was glad to welcome Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell back from leave on Tuesday. Lieut. W. C. Rose was a passenger on the same boat, returning to Fort Shafter after a year's absence in San Francisco, on duty with the exposition.

Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham entertained at bridge-tea on Wednesday. Mrs. Jack Hayes had highest score and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln second. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Atkinson entertained at dinner on Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Daniel Howell. Mrs. Abraham was hostess at a bridge-tea last Wednesday. Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Malone and Mrs. Chatfield won the prizes.

Col. and Mrs. D. J. Howell and Mrs. Howell Clinton have arrived at Fort Shafter from Schofield Barracks, and have moved into their quarters in the main garrison. A most attractive luncheon was given by Mrs. William B. Cochran at the Country Club on Friday in honor of Mrs. Dwyer, of Boston, Mass., sister of Colonel Houston. St. Patrick's Day symbols were in evidence.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. F. Black while the transport was in port; Miss Fithian, sister of Mrs. Cutler, was house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Lyon, who entertained them at luncheon on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. De Court and two small daughters were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Peck while the transport remained in Honolulu. Captain De Court is an officer of the Philippine Scouts and is returning with his family to the Islands after a lengthy leave on the mainland.

Madame Mattis, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Mattis and little Miss Mattis, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Camp, were passengers on the Lurline Tuesday for the mainland.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, March 25, 1916.

After a three weeks' visit to their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, Hon. and Mrs. James E. O'Brien, accompanied by their two daughters, Misses Frances and Harriet, sailed for the States on Sunday, en route to their home in Indiana. Lieutenant O'Brien left at the same time on a short leave to be spent in Costa Rica. Chaplain and Mrs. Miller were supper guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee on Sunday. Capt. Edwin Bracken, 23d Inf., who was making the round trip on the Kilpatrick, spent the few days in port with Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller, sailing Tuesday on the return trip. Capt. Milton L. McGrew also took this opportunity to make a short visit to the States via the Kilpatrick.

Gen. C. R. Edwards returned last week from the States. Mrs. John W. Meehan, compelled to return to the States some months ago because of ill health, arrived Monday, much improved. She was accompanied by her little son, John. Lieut. W. R. Van Sant returned to the regiment for duty on Thursday, after nine months' sick leave at the Walter Reed Hospital. He, too, is much better.

On Monday afternoon at the ladies' rooms of the officers' club Mrs. J. K. Partello entertained at cards in honor of Madame Partello. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Waterhouse, Baltzell, Rutherford, Wills, Brown and Goodwin. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Moss had dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Deitsch, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, Mrs. Waterhouse and Chaplain and Mrs. Miller. That same night Miss Cobban dined informally with Mrs. S. H. Hopson. Mrs. R. E. Boyers returned to the post on Thursday after a week's visit to Mrs. Oliver Edwards at Quarry Heights.

Mrs. Traher Norman, who with her mother, Mrs. Hall, is visiting her two daughters, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth and Mrs. Roscoe Batson, of Camp Otis, spent Tuesday with Mrs. J. K. Miller. Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Smith, of Governors Island, guests of Col. and Mrs. Mallory, of Camp Gaillard, were dinner guests of Mrs. C. W. Larned on Wednesday. Mrs. Wilford Twyman was a luncheon guest of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth yesterday. Misses Aldyla Larned and Pauline Moss attended the birthday party given for Edith Clendenning on Thursday night at Camp Gaillard.

Before the garrison hop last night Col. and Mrs. Morton entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Humphrey, Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown and Major R. C. Croxton. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Muir gave a supper party at the same time for Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor and Lieutenants Thomas and Kelly, from Corozal; Misses Ruth Miller, Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson, Louise Larned, Augusta Geer, Helen Muir and Beatrice Sharron, Lieutenants Morrissey, McAlpine, Arnold and Fehet, and Lieutenant Colonel Devore, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford also had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Hance, from Ancon; Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Capt. and Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Huguet, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery,

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



A Horse will Stand Still Just as Fast as a Motor Truck

But—

Map out your traffic so that it rolls steadily all through the working day, and you get the last penny of extra profit to be had from motor hauling.

At the same time you get the difference between a truck that keeps on hauling and one that keeps on stalling.

For there are trucks and trucks.

The lame ones will stand up at the loading platform with the same swagger as the real ones.

But they won't stand up on the road—and that's where the real truck turns miles into money.

That's where the Packard truck has squelched pretenders in more than two hundred lines of trade—on the road.

Which is not surprising.

For the Packard truck is built for the road, in the factory which has set the standards of motor vehicle progress for seventeen years.

Because of Packard experience, resources and lasting responsibility, it naturally is built stronger, simpler, more carefully.

And being a Packard, from motor to monogram, it needs less attention, fewer repairs, less coaxing—it will stand more shocks and hammering the year around.

It will haul more goods, over a longer time and at a lower cost than any other railless carrier.

There is a size for every service. From the swift, light one-tonner to the 6½-ton dreadnaught, all are of the same advanced silent, chainless design. Write Department Q for catalog.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit

Packard

USEFULNESS

to Army and Navy officers is our principal qualification. We sell sound Investment Securities.

CARSTENS & EARLES, Incorporated
Investment Bankers
ESTABLISHED 1891 SEATTLE, U. S. A.

SAN FRANCISCO

Bellevue Hotel Geary and Taylor Streets

Strictly first-class Absolutely fireproof
300 Rooms, all with individual bath
Rates \$2.00 per day up—European plan. Special American plan for families, if desired. Weekly rates.
Headquarters for Army and Navy.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.

6% Carefully Selected Mortgages

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. No losses. Interest promptly paid. First Mortgage Loans \$200.00 and up. \$25.00 Savings Certificates. Ask for Loan List No. 740.

Perkins & Company, Lawrence, Kas.



Snow White Marking Fluid

Flows Readily from Pen or Brush
WILL NOT RUB OFF WHEN DRY

FOR MARKING PHOTO PRINTS, NEGATIVES
BLUE PRINTS, PHOTO ALBUMS, ETC.

Send 2c in stamps for trial jar or postcard for booklet
J. A. JOHNSTON, P. O. Box 578, Rochester, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ware, Major Sherrill, Lieutenant Jacobs, Dr. Vallerino and Lieutenant Murray.

Lieut. Charles L. Byrne was also a dinner host, having as his guests Lieutenant Mayfield, of the Navy, and Mrs. Mayfield, Mrs. R. E. O'Brien, Vice Consul Herron and Lieutenant Evans, of the Coast Artillery. Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee are having dinner to-night for Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Partello, Madame Partello, Capt. and Mrs. Deltsch, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes and Dr. Baylis.

Company D had a most enjoyable and successful smoker in their mess hall on Saturday night, with a splendid program of songs, recitations, monologues and athletic bouts. On Monday night a number of interesting fencing combats were given at the post exchange amusement hall before a large audience.

MARINE DETACHMENT AT PEKING.

American Legation, Peking, China, Feb. 29, 1916.

First Lieut. Samuel M. Harrington, M.C., on duty at this post for over two years, has been ordered to the States. He returns by way of Nagasaki to San Francisco. Lieutenant Harrington has been serving as post adjutant and leaves with the best wishes of the entire command. First Lieut. Otto Becker, jr., M.C., succeeds Lieutenant Harrington as post adjutant. First Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews, M.C., who came from San Francisco, arrived in Peking on the 26th inst.

Sergt. William L. Erdman, M.C., has reported here for duty after enjoying a three months' furlough in the States. The recent order of the Major General Commandant authorizing additional non-commissioned officers at this post has resulted in the promotion of Harry E. Leland to gunnery sergeant, Oliver M. Knoop to sergeant, Victor F. Owens to corporal, and William T. Delano to corporal.

The basketball team has been having a good season and is beating all comers. They recently lost their first game in two years, and that on a forfeit. In playing the Chinese Y.M.C.A. one of the players was ruled off after a scrimmage, and having lost a man by injury just before, they were unable to replace him. The game played between the Marine team and the Yu Ying University on the 25th resulted in a score of 46 to 22, and as there are several games still to be played this season we expect to walk away with the championship again. On Feb. 29 the Marine team won again from the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The feature of the game was the exceptional playing of Mr. Yu Shi, of the Chinese team, who made nine points out of a possible ten. The final score, however, stood 23 to 13, in favor of the Marines. The Y.M.C.A. and the Marines now stand a tie in the series this season, each team having lost one game. The final game to be played in the near future will decide the championship of North China and the award of the silver cup presented by the Peking Gazette.

In spite of a light fall of snow the American Glacis was a center of attraction on Washington's Birthday for the field sports arranged by the athletic officer. The events were novel and amusing. The program follows:

Centipede race.—Four teams of eight men each entered. Each team had to ride a pole, each man to keep one hand on the pole and the other on the shoulder of the man in front of him. Distance about 200 yards, with two right-angle turns. After much slipping and skipping the 38th Company team won by inches. Some struggle!

Donkey tilting.—Ten Sir Knights entered the lists, mounted on donkeys, and with bamboo lances charged until each had "unhorsed" his opponent. The winners were Private Sherburn, Corporal Galloway and Private Herold.

Mounted boxing.—This was really a case of boxing while sitting aspart about five feet from the ground, the object being to knock the opponent off. They did!

Rescue race.—Entries in pairs, one of each pair to be lying on the ground at a distance of 100 yards. Upon signal to start a mounted man rode toward the man on the ground, lifted him on to his horse and returned to the starting point. The race was won by Privates Sherburn and Hays, Grindstaff and Mickens, and Corporal Holmberg and Private Brown.

An equipment race was won by Privates Grindstaff, Mickens and Ewing. A tug-of-war between teams of ten men each from 38th and 39th Companies resulted in a tie, and on second attempt the 38th won by three inches. A skating race of half mile was won by Privates Brookshier, Montroy and Thibodeau.

Donkey polo.—The two teams were captained by Lieutenant Harrington and Sergeant Major McClure. The game of science did not lose any of its interest as played by these sterling teams. The players, all six-footers, are mounted on three-footed donkeys and armed with hockey sticks, making wild and desperate swings at a medicine ball, was a sight for your life. Sometimes the donkey stopped, and the player did too. As the saddles were none too secure they came away also, but that made no difference; on with the game! After twenty minutes of play the team of the Sergeant Major scored a goal (the first in history) and were declared the winners.

Officials of the meet: Athletic officer and referee, 2d Lieutenant Luby; judges, Q.M. Sergeants Mimms and Lytle and Pay Sergeant Gilmore; clerk of course, Gunnery Sergeant Dwyer; starter, Sergt. Ralph C. Battin; announcer, Sergt. Samuel E. Conley.

The holiday dinner consisted of turkey and all the good things which go with it.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1014.)

erick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Raleigh, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At San Diego, Cal.
BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Diego, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Sailed April 1 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for San Diego, Cal.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M. N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. On the West Coast of Mexico.
IROQUOIS (tender). Btzn. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Pridaux, master. Sailed March 28 from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TORPEDO FLOTILLA.
Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At San Diego, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.
HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Paul M. Bates. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard B. Berry. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William F. Newton, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

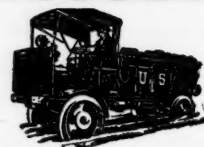
Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Hugh Brown. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles S. McWhorter. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Albany has been temporarily assigned to the Washington Naval Militia during the overhaul of the Vicksburg.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. Sailed April 3 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Roscoe O. MacFall. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At San Francisco, Cal.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr.

Submarine Boats

Even Keel Type

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.
Managing Director, R. H. M. ROBINSON, Late Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy



Jeffery Quad

Drives, Brakes and Steers on all Four Wheels
Designed and Built for Army Service
The Thomas E. Jeffery Company
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Sam C. Loomis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George O. Day. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fowell. At Shanghai, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Coxe. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. At Swatow, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.
MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btzn. Owen T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, jr., Division Commander.
MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. Operating in Manila Bay.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.
A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. Manila Bay.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Miles P. Refo, jr. Manila Bay.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.
B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann, jr. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Division Commander.
ABARENDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward O. Jones, master. At Manila, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. George H. Bowdye. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Cavite, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Manila, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Btzn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btzn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btzn. Gustav Freudentorf. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. Sailed March 17 from Naples, Italy, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Sailed March 30 from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. Sailed April 1 from Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARMAGUT (torpedo boat). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farmagut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygas. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Lieut. Jacob L. Hydrick. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. On survey grounds off the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., New Orleans, La.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IRIS (tender). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At Tampa, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cooke. Surveying off Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed April 3 from Olongapo, P.I., for Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON (gunboat). Lieut. Thomas L. Gatch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Send mail there.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Louis J. Gulliver. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August O. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

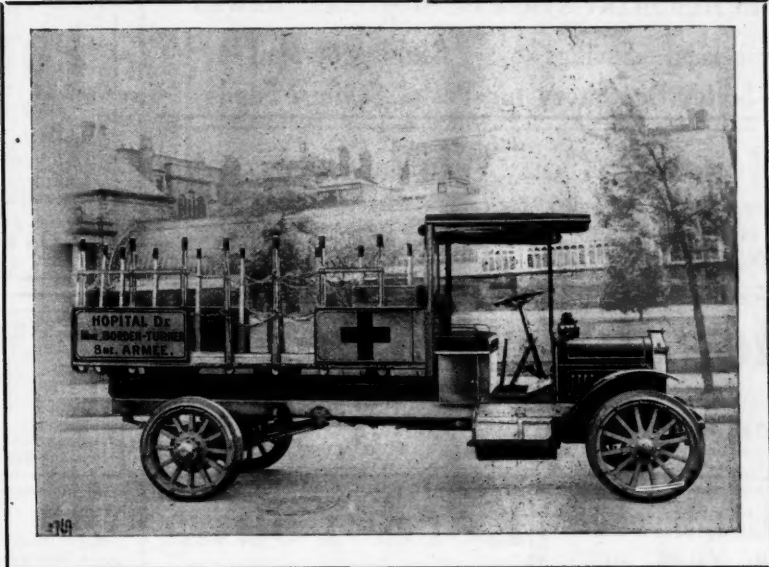
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[Note.—We omit the list of Tugs in Commission, Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Torpedo Vessels in Ordinary, Vessels Out of Commission, and Vessels Loaned to Naval Militia this week. Any late changes will be noted elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

We omit the stations of the United States Marine Corps this week. There are no changes since the list was published in our last issue.

Our own Army has had a taste of the difficulties of caring for considerable numbers of prisoners in the course of operations on the Mexican border during the past three years, but in our entire history we have never had to face anything like the problem which has confronted certain European nations in consequence of the vast armies which have surrendered in the numerous titanic battles of the present European war. Dr. Bert W. Caldwell, American Red Cross, who made a thorough inspection of the German prison camps at the request of our Ambassador at Berlin, treats of the subject under the title "European Prison Camps" in the March issue of the Military Surgeon. Germany, with her population of seventy millions, found herself called upon to care and provide for 2,500,000 prisoners within fourteen months after the declaration of war. Russia during the same period had taken 1,600,000 prisoners. Little Serbia had 70,000 prisoners, equal to one-fourth of her standing army; while the other warring countries had taken large numbers. Dr. Caldwell reports the German prison barracks first constructed were ill suited to the purpose, without proper light or ventilation, and were overcrowded, the cubical contents and space allotted to each prisoner being entirely insufficient for health or comfort. The newer barracks show great improvement. In all except one instance Dr. Caldwell found the commandants of German prison camps kindly and considerate of the welfare of their charges. As an instance of the best type of German prison commandant he cites Major General von Eyd-Steinecker, in charge of the great camp at Munster, with 50,000 prisoners in his care. He has established for them a theater seating 650 persons, in which the prisoners stage plays for their amusement; organized schools in which prisoner teachers instruct prisoner students; maintained a large studio for prisoners artistically inclined, and provided a large playground where games may be played; while without the camp he has a big farm on which the prisoners raise fresh vegetables for themselves. In this camp there is also a bank, with deposits of 150,000 marks, where the funds earned by the prisoners in working for their captors



Men and Country

Both depend upon motor transportation

At the time of the Villa raid the army was absolutely unprepared to move its troops and equipment quickly.

One of the First Requisites of the Expeditionary Force was for some Motor Trucks.

Read this extract from the *Detroit Free Press*:

"Following the raid came an announcement from the general in command at the border that no movement into Mexico could be begun until a plan of campaign was mapped out, and one of the first necessities was for some automobile trucks of which the war department possesses not a single one. Also general equipment and supplies must be assembled.

"The army, or a good part of it, has been at the Mexican border going on three years with every prospect ahead for active service. Why, after all these months was it not mobilized, with transports, commissary and munitions ready to take the field at five minutes' notice?"

Army transports encounter the most severe usage. The army must have a truck that will master all kinds of road conditions.

Why not—"Federalize" the Federal Army?

The Federal factory is prepared to furnish transports, field kitchen trucks, ambulances, and trucks for carrying wireless apparatus on telegraphic orders.

Investigate the Federal.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

1½, 2, AND 3½ TON MODELS—ALL WORM DRIVE.

may be placed. These are only a few of the activities of this single prison camp.

Major Gen. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Defense, is quoted as saying: "So far, I think, Canada has done her share and will keep right on to the finish. We are recruiting at the rate of a thousand men a day. We have sent 125,000 men overseas already and have 125,000 more ready to send as fast as we can find ships to take them. That is the chief difficulty of our problem in Canada, getting the transportation for the men who are prepared and equipped to go. Of the 125,000 who have gone to England 60,000 are now in the trenches, and they are doing splendid work. There are no better troops than the Canadians in the war. Our losses so far have been approximately 10,000."

"An officer in the British merchant service holding a first mate's certificate," who writes to the American Marine Engineer, describes the torpedoing and sinking of a steamer on which he was third mate, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel. One curious feature about the attack, he says, was the absence of the submarine's periscope. "None of the look-out men saw it, and, from the direction in which the torpedo came, I should imagine that the submarine was fitted with some kind of plate glass look-out in the conning tower, where she could see the object of her prey through the water. It would have been impossible to have fired at such close range and become submerged without warning us by

the noise which I understand is caused by the water entering the tanks and the air escaping. As to her armament, I am ready to state that the gun she carried was much larger than a 3-pounder, as I have seen 3-pounders, 6-pounders, 12-pounders and 4.7 guns, and it looked to me more like one of the latter type than one of smaller caliber."

Recruits from the large cities make the best sea soldiers, according to Sergt. Walter E. Carel, of the U.S. Marine Corps recruiting station at Philadelphia, who has had years of experience in Marine Corps recruiting. A Marine Corps note quotes him as saying: "I am perfectly willing to concede that love for country has a larger meaning in the rural community than in the large city—that the rural youth is a better physical specimen and is more patriotic than the city fellow, but the recruit from the large town is keener, wider awake, and will more readily adapt himself to conditions as he finds them. Therefore he makes the best marine—especially in action."

General Townshend, commander of the British troops beleaguered in Kut-el-Amara, when asked of his wants by wireless, replied that he did not need anything particularly, but that he would be glad if the next aeroplanes to pass by would drop some new phonograph records and vegetable seeds. In between repulsing Turkish attacks and sniping enemy snipers the garrison is sowing truck gardens.

HONOLULU, H. I.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, LTD.

FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS, HONOLULU, HAWAII

Commercial—Savings Banking by Mail
United States Depository for Postal Savings Funds

The Honolulu Iron Works Company

solicits correspondence, and will gladly furnish estimates relative to the mechanical equipment of Mills and Factories. Old equipment modernized.
HONOLULU, HAWAII NEW YORK, N. Y.

Honolulu, Hawaii

Why buy your Automobiles and Supplies on the Mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight to Honolulu from

THE von HAMM-YOUNG COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents for DODGE, BUICK, CADILLAC, PACKARD, CHANDLER, ETC.

Honolulu, Hawaii**ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL**

Central, Palatial, Absolutely Fireproof
European Plan

Hawaii & South Seas Curio Co. Young Bldg., Honolulu
Mats, Tapes, Silks, Basketry, Drawn-work, etc. Catalogue

Goyne Furniture Co.

LIMITED

BISHOP ST., HONOLULU

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Bilbid, Willow and
Grass Furniture

Lord-Young

Engineering Co., Limited

ENGINEERS AND GENERAL
CONTRACTORS

For all kinds of construction work, bridges, reservoirs, paving, sewer and water systems, dredging, irrigation and reclamation projects.

Campbell Building, Honolulu, T. H.

EVERYBODY IN HAWAII
including the military and naval population, which numbers considerably over 9,000,

KNOWS AND LIKES
the comfortable and stylish shoes, which are sold for reasonable prices by
THE REGAL SHOE STORE

Fore River Ship Building Corporation

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

BRASS FOUNDERS MACHINISTS GALVANIZERS
CURTIS MARINE TURBINES YARROW WATERTUBE BOILERS

Regulation
Uniforms
and
Equipments



Satisfaction
and
Correctness
Guaranteed

Send for Officers' Catalogue

RICE & DUVAL**ARMY & NAVY TAILORS**

Fashionable Civilian Dress

J. H. STRAHAN

258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City

Branch Office, Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited

Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

PATENTS

C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office
Attorney-at-Law and
Solicitor of Patents

American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. J. HEIBERGER & SON

ARMY AND NAVY

Merchant Tailor

1419 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER

41 Maiden Lane, New York

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

20 VESEY STREET, N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO

STOP AT

HOTEL PLAZA

FACING PLAZA ON UNION SQUARE POST AND STOCKTON STS.

An Hotel Designed to Appeal to
the Conservative

AMERICAN EUROPEAN

\$3.50 UPWARD \$1.50 UPWARD

Permanent Special

HOTEL PLAZA CO.

MANAGEMENT

HOTEL BOSSERT

(Special Rates for the Service)

Before selecting quarters visit the Bossert. Attractive, homelike and modern. An unequalled location, exclusive yet central. Exceptional cuisine, experienced management. Convenient to Navy yard and neighboring Army posts.

Easily available rates. Send for booklet.
Montague-Hicks-Benson Sts., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE BRIGHTON

High Class Fireproof Apartment Hotel, 2123 California St., near Connecticut Ave. The most exclusive section of Washington, D.C. 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath to 6 rooms and 2 baths, furnished or unfurnished, by day, week, month or year. All outside rooms. Army and Navy Clause prevailing. American and European Café.

Special rates from June to Sept. 15th.

Bausch & Lomb

Stereo Prism Binoculars



Unexcelled in size of field, illumination compactness and adaptability. Backed by more than 60 years of scientific experience, as represented also in RANGE FINDERS AND GUN SIGHTS for Army and Navy, MICROSCOPES and other high grade optical instruments widely used in the Service. Other BAUSCH & LOMB PRODUCTS include Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Engineering Instruments, Searchlight Mirrors of Every Description, Telescopes, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and General Laboratory Equipment.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
LONDON ROCHESTER, N.Y. FRANKFURT

PATENTS

WILKINSON, GIUSTA & MACKAY

Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents

Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '84, U. S. N. A., resigned 1894)
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions on application.

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, just off Union Square

European Plan \$1.50 a day up

Breakfast 50c Lunch 50c Dinner \$1.00

Most Famous Meals in the United States

New steel and concrete structure. 350 rooms, 250 connecting bathrooms. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. In center of theatre, cafe and retail districts. On car lines transferring all over city. Take municipal car-line direct to door. Motor Bus meets trains and steamers.

STEWART

HOTEL ST. GEORGE. Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE

"Brooklyn Heights," Brooklyn, N.Y.

Rebuilt, redecorated, refurnished, relandlorded.

Best American plan table in New York.

Special Army and Navy Rates.

J. J. LUSSIER Proprietor

EDUCATIONAL

THE MANLIUS SCHOOLS, Manlius, N.Y. Saint John's School. Only school designated by War Department as Honor School every year since 1904. Preparation for college, business, West Point, Annapolis, Army. Verbeck Hall. For boys of 8 to 14.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Depot Quartermaster's Office, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 17, 1916, for furnishing forage, straw, coal, wood, gasoline, and mineral oil in Washington, D. C., and posts in vicinity; also, for job printing, removing ashes and refuse matter, slaughtering, shoeing animals, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1916. Information furnished on application.

Ideal Canvas Puttee

PRESENT U. S. ARMY REGULATION

A Marvel of Simplicity, and Perfection, close fitting, comfortable. Most easily adjusted. Durable, and neat appearance.

\$1.25 per pair

Quantity Price to Organizations, etc

Contractors to U. S. Army & Navy

ROSENWASSER BROS.

Salesroom: 452 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Factory and Head Office: Orchard Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, New York.

Where to Get Reliable War News

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assaulting and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS